

كندا والاس

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, with
sunbursts. Temp. 43-52 (44-51). Tomorrow
cloudy, with some snow. Temp. 34-42
(35-41). CHANGING: High. Temp. 43-52
(44-51). Low. Temp. 34-42 (35-41).
W. YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-61
(49-60). Tomorrow's temp. 50-61 (49-60).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	..... 6 S.	Italy	..... 2 P.
Belgium	..... 10 S.	Japan	..... 10 S.
Denmark	..... 10 S.	Lebanon	..... 2 P.
France	..... 10 S.	Libya	..... 2 P.
Germany	..... 10 S.	Luxembourg	..... 2 P.
Greece	..... 10 S.	Morocco	..... 2 P.
Great Britain	..... 10 S.	Netherlands	..... 2 P.
Ireland	..... 10 S.	Norway	..... 2 P.
Israel	..... 10 S.	Portugal	..... 2 P.
Italy	..... 10 S.	Spain	..... 2 P.
Japan	..... 10 S.	Sweden	..... 2 P.
Lebanon	..... 2 P.	Switzerland	..... 2 P.
Libya	..... 2 P.	Turkey	..... 2 P.
Luxembourg	..... 2 P.	U.S. Military	..... 2 P.
Morocco	..... 2 P.	U.S. Navy	..... 2 P.
Netherlands	..... 2 P.	U.S. State	..... 2 P.
Norway	..... 2 P.	U.S. Treasury	..... 2 P.
Portugal	..... 2 P.	U.S. War	..... 2 P.
Spain	..... 2 P.	U.S. Defense	..... 2 P.
Sweden	..... 2 P.	U.S. Education	..... 2 P.
Switzerland	..... 2 P.	U.S. Health	..... 2 P.
Turkey	..... 2 P.	U.S. Labor	..... 2 P.
U.S. Military	..... 2 P.	U.S. Science	..... 2 P.
U.S. Navy	..... 2 P.	U.S. Social	..... 2 P.
U.S. State 2 P.	U.S. Transportation 2 P.
U.S. Treasury 2 P.	U.S. Veterans 2 P.
U.S. War 2 P.	U.S. Youth 2 P.
U.S. Defense 2 P.		
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U.S. Social 2 P.		
U.S. Transportation 2 P.		
U.S. Veterans 2 P.		
U.S. Youth 2 P.		

Established 1837

27,097

PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1970

Nixon's Impression of Pompidou
"Very suave... very measured and deliberate, not one to pop off... a man with a sense of purpose, a determination that is very impressive..."

Pompidou-Nixon Farewell Cordial, Differences Remain

By Chalmers M. Roberts and Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (WP)—

President Nixon in bidding fare-

well to French President Georges

Pompidou today frankly conceded

there still are important differ-

ences between Washington and

Paris. The two men stood together

for the last time in the White

House, Mr. Nixon said, as he

left for his first year in office

in 1969. "I am sure that we will

continue to work together for a

better relationship," he said.

Mr. Nixon said he had made

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San Francisco, Chicago and New

York. Mr. Nixon chatted for nearly

20 minutes with French newsmen

who had come to Washington with

Mr. Pompidou.

Mr. Nixon said that "I am always

fascinated when I meet a head of

government." This was the first

Nixon-Pompidou encounter.

He went on to say he found the

French president both "very in-

tellectual" and "very suave" as well

as "very measured and deliberate,

not one to pop off and say some-

thing indiscreet."

He had thought of Mr. Pompidou,

apparently on the basis of advance

briefings, as a "rather brittle per-

sonality."

After the French president had

driven off to fly to Cape Kennedy,

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Israel Jets Dart Deep Into Egypt

Raids Resumed; Claims Conflict

TEL AVIV, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Is-

rael today claimed it shot down

three Egyptian MIG-21s as intense

border warfare resumed in the

Middle East after a two-week lull.

An Egyptian spokesman in Cairo

claimed two Israeli jets were down-

ed today and another hit while

raiding deep in Egyptian territory.

Egypt launched the first strikes

this morning when Soviet-built jets

attacked Israeli outposts along the

northern sector of the Suez Canal.

The Egyptians claimed their war-

planes knocked out Israeli tanks

and weapons emplacements. An Is-

raeli military spokesman said they

caused no damage and no casual-

ties.

A few hours later, Israeli war-

planes pounded a Soviet SAM-2

missile site 19 miles west of Cairo,

the Tel Aviv spokesman said.

"The Israeli jets evaded ineffectual

Egyptian anti-aircraft fire to strike

at the target. The spokesman said

all the aircraft returned safely to

base.

In Cairo, an Egyptian spokes-

man said eight soldiers were in-

jured in that raid, Reuters re-

ported.

This afternoon, Israeli jets again

darted deep into Egypt to attack

an SAM-2 missile site near

Duhmei, 75 miles north of Cairo.

Egypt's MIGs scrambled to in-

tercept them. In the ensuing air

battle, Israeli pilots blasted three

MIGs out of the skies, the spokes-

man said. All Israeli planes return-

ed safely to base, he added.

The kills brought to 88 the num-

ber of Arab aircraft downed since

the 1967 Middle East war, ac-

cording to Israeli Army communi-

cations. Seventy-one of them were

Egyptian and 17 Syrian. Israel has

lost 19 aircraft, mostly to ground

fire.

In Cairo, a military spokesman

said Egyptian gunners

Nixon Aide Urges Market To Respect Outside Nations

GENEVA, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Carl J. Gilbert, President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, said today he hopes the European Economic Community will show "greater deference" to the interests of outside countries in the course of its development.

Mr. Gilbert was alluding at a press conference to the concern that has been expressed that the trade of other countries may be hit as the six-nation EEC takes Britain and other applicants into its community as projected.

The U.S. official also voiced serious concern over the "wide spread proliferation" of preferential trade pacts that are not compatible with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He was alluding to the concessions that the EEC has been granting to countries with which it has concluded special accords without extending the same benefits to other member states of GATT, a 76-nation trade organization.

Not in the Rules

Under the GATT fair-trade rules a trade concession made by one member to another must be extended to all the GATT countries.

Mr. Gilbert reportedly pressed this issue in a private meeting of the major trading nations attend-

ing this session of GATT member states.

Jean-François Deniau, the EEC's top foreign trade official, defended the special arrangements at the GATT meeting, but Mr. Gilbert commented later that he had heard nothing to "alleviate my concern."

Prospects that a major international assault on trade barriers could get under way in 1971 were dimmed today by the community.

Olivier Long, GATT director-general, said at the outset that he hopes to see all the preliminary work completed in time to permit a 1971 start on negotiations covering both agricultural and industrial products and non-tariff barriers to trade as well as tariffs themselves.

But EEC sources made clear that they think that the 1971 deadline is "unrealistic." They said it is doubtful that the great mass of preliminary work will be completed in time for the negotiations to start next year.

According to these sources, the EEC expects to have its resources taxed by negotiations with Britain over its admission to the market. They doubt that the six will be in a position to carry on a second major international negotiation concurrently.

Floodwaters Receding in West Germany

Soviet Bonn Embassy Is Cut Off by Rhine

BONN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Floodwaters throughout West Germany receded today but many residential sections in the Bonn area remained under water.

West German border police used rubber dinghies and amphibious jeeps to ferry employees of the Soviet Embassy in nearby Rhineland because the road leading to the building on the Rhine bank was under three inches of muddy water.

Soviet Ambassador Semyon Tsarapkin, just back from more than a month's stay in Moscow, dodged a photographer trying to take a picture of him getting into an amphibious jeep. He later took a small, Soviet-owned bus, which drove up alongside the door.

The American Embassy, which is also on the river bank, was not cut off. The waters reached within 100 yards of its entrance, where German municipal workers erected a cement and wood barrier.

Police reported that the Rhine had receded five inches since it reached its highest level of 27 feet eight inches yesterday, and they do not expect the river to rise again.

The damage caused by the floodwaters was estimated to be in the millions. It included wreckage of a new recreation area in Niederdollendorf that cost 1.8 million marks (\$892,000).

Bonn public health officials said drinking water delivered to the Mehlem suburb of the city was affected by the floods and recommended that households boil their tap water before use.

The West German weather service in Offenbach, near Frankfurt, predicted an early end to the current thaw, with colder air spreading over the country that will freeze melting snow in the mountains.

Paris Suburbs Flooded

PARIS, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Water from the swollen Seine River flooded several southeastern Paris suburbs today.

At Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, residents took to boats along streets near the river, with water in some places over three feet deep.

The picture was the same at Ablon, while at Corbeil the river reached its danger level.

In Paris, the expressways along the banks of the Seine were even more inundated than when they were closed to traffic over a week ago.

Other French rivers still rising were the Loire and the Maine.



When leftist students demonstrated at Rome University, neo-fascists came by to counter-demonstrate with emphasis. The result was violence, which summoned helmeted, shield-carrying police. Above, a leftist (discernible by hammers and sickles stenciled on his trouser legs) is led away after struggle.

University Unrest in Europe

Police Seal Off Rome Campus After 3-Day Student Fights

ROME, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Police sealed off the Rome University campus today after quelling fights among students that began three days ago.

About 500 policemen locked all entrances to the campus and refused to allow anyone to enter. The police did not interfere, however, with leftists occupying several university buildings.

Several persons were injured in scattered fighting with sticks and iron bars. One right-wing youth was carried away unconscious.

Three hundred rightists, waving Italian flags, tried to raid the leftist-held School of Literature today but were beaten back by police.

The attack never came. Police surrounded the building for several hours. Finally, the students evacuated it.

Police moved into the Latin Quarter shortly after lunch to assure that a banned demonstration by the Alliance of Youth for Socialism would not take place.

Groups of youths gathered anyway. A few blocks away, a meeting by the rightist Movement for the New Order was also banned, and groups began gathering there, too.

Tension mounted as more police were moved into the area, keeping the two groups apart.

At the Sorbonne's Censier Annex on the Left Bank, about a thousand students attended a meeting against a recent decision to drop modern foreign languages as a requirement in higher education.

When it was over, several hundred leftists—who had been shouted out of the meeting—took over the building and stored garbage cans full of missiles to ward off "fascist attack."

The attack never came. Police surrounded the building for several hours. Finally, the students evacuated it.

Students' Militancy Spreads in Britain

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Militant student demands to see the confidential files their universities keep on them spread to five campuses across Britain today, touching off sit-ins and threats to raid administrative offices.

At Oxford, students defied a court injunction and occupied an administrative office for the third straight day. They demand to see files they say are kept on their political activities. Officials say there are no such files.

Other agitation occurred at the University of Manchester, the University of Sussex, and at Warwick University in Coventry.

While government spokesmen and American officials minimized or tried to ignore the affair, opposition elements expressed outrage and there were signs that some long-range political repercussions could result.

The visit of several leading Buddhist monks to Mr. Chau in his refuge yesterday and supporting comments in many South Vietnamese newspapers indicated that the deputy's case held a common interest for various factions of the fragmented opposition.

The arrest was carried out despite the lodging of a court appeal by Mr. Chau, which a government spokesman conceded yesterday should entitle him to freedom until the appeal was decided.

Minutes before Mr. Chau was seized at 6:30 p.m. in a small rear office, about 50 newsmen present to record the arrest were pushed and dragged out of the room by the police.

According to eyewitnesses, Mr. Chau was knocked to the floor, grabbed by four or five policemen and hustled down the back steps to a rear court where he was pushed into a waiting jeep and driven off. Almost all newsmen and spectators had been moved by the police to the front entrance of the assembly, a former French opera house at Saigon's central square.

Saigon Force Is Hit Hard Near Capital

Loss of 14 Men Is Worst Since Jan. 19

SAIGON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—South Vietnamese forces have suffered their heaviest losses in five weeks and American B-52s have flown the most Vietnam raids in a week, official sources revealed today.

The Strategic Forces dropped nearly 1,000 tons of bombs against what the U.S. command described as guerrilla base camps, bunkers, weapons positions and staging areas all along the Cambodian border.

It was the heaviest B-52 bombardment in Vietnam since last Friday, when the bombers flew eight missions. The B-52s have spent most of the last week in Laos, where North Vietnamese troops have captured the Plain des Jarres and are trucking in supplies at the heaviest rate of the Vietnam war.

Fourteen South Vietnamese were killed and ten wounded yesterday in a clash with guerrillas in marshlands near Giong Trom, 45 miles southwest of Saigon. They were the heaviest casualties suffered by any Saigon unit since Jan. 19, when 30 men died in a Viet Cong ambush near the capital.

24 Guerrillas Slain

South Vietnamese marines reported killing 24 guerrillas in the battle near Giong Trom. Fighting elsewhere was light.

The guerrillas carried out their heaviest overnight shelling attacks since Feb. 4, bombarding 29 allied installations with mortar or rockets. The targets included two district towns. One Vietnamese civilian was killed and a soldier and ten civilians were wounded.

A terrorist threw a bomb yesterday into a cafe in the village of True Giang, 65 miles southeast of Saigon. The blast killed six Vietnamese civilians and injured eight, spokesmen said.

American battlefield deaths in Vietnam so far this year are more than 50 percent below the comparable period of 1969, the U.S. command disclosed today.

South Vietnamese losses have increased, while the toll of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong dead has fallen, the figures showed.

The U.S. command reported that 83 Americans were killed and 697 wounded in action in the week ending Feb. 21. In the previous week the totals were 96 dead and 589 wounded.

Government spokesmen said South Vietnamese losses last week were 361 men killed and 1,132 wounded, second highest weekly toll of 1970 for government troops, although overall battlefield activity decreased by 30 percent.

U Thant, Big Four Confer on Mideast Peace Guidelines

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Secretary-General U Thant moved actively into the search of Middle East peace guidelines today, calling in representatives of the Big Four powers for urgent consultations.

He saw U.S. Ambassador Charles Foy and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik in quick succession and asked French Ambassador Armand Béard to come in later in the day.

Lord Caradon, the chief British delegate, last night briefed the secretary-general on the latest British position on the talks.

The four delegates are due to meet again tomorrow, Mr. Thant returned from a holiday three days early to confer with the Big Four before the meeting.

Smallpox Ruled Out

FORBACH, France, Feb. 26 (AP)—A smallpox quarantine at Sainte-Barbe Hospital, in effect since Monday, was lifted today. Doctors said they now believe a patient's smallpox-like symptoms indicated a vaccination reaction.

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Smallpox Ruled Out

Further Downgrading Parley

Chief Delegate of Viet Cong Skips Paris Talks Session

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Feb. 26 (WFP)—The chief Viet Cong delegate to the Vietnam peace talks stayed home today, thus further downgrading the deadlocked parley.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, foreign minister of the Viet Cong's "provisional government," sent an aide, Dinh Ba Thi, to the 56th session of the talks. A Viet Cong press spokesman made plain that Mrs. Binh is still in Paris and declined to predict whether she might return to the conference table next week.

The chief North Vietnamese negotiator, Xuan Thuy, has been absent from the talks for 12 weeks, allegedly in protest against the U.S. failure to appoint a successor of comparable rank to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned last December. Philip Habib, a career diplomat, has been leading the U.S. delegation since that time.

U.S. Attacked on Laos

There was no sign of progress at today's session, which lasted 1 1/2 hours. The North Vietnamese negotiator, Nguyen Minh Vy, attacked alleged U.S. efforts to escalate the war in Laos. Dinh Ba Thi, for the Viet Cong, placed the stress on American chemical warfare in South Vietnam.

Ambassador Phan Dang Lam, representing Saigon, charged the Communists with the responsibility for protracted conflict. Mr. Habib, for the United States, again arrived without a prepared statement and chose to pose questions to the Communist negotiators—concentrating on the fate of U.S. prisoners of war.

As of Jan. 24, a total of 1,447 U.S. military men are listed as missing in Southeast Asia. Of these, 368 are believed to be in North Vietnam, with only 175 of their families notified of their fate. Communist negotiators have taken the position that the prisoners-of-war issue is extraneous to the peace talks.

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As of Jan. 24, a total of 1,447 U.S. military men are listed as missing in Southeast Asia. Of these, 368 are believed to be in North Vietnam, with only 175 of their families notified of their fate. Communist negotiators have taken the position that the prisoners-of-war issue is extraneous to the peace talks.

U.S. Attacked on Laos

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Lower Temperatures Reduce Danger of Avalanches in Alps

GENEVA, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Sub-zero temperatures reduced the danger of avalanches in Switzerland today after 30 persons died in a snow slide at Reckingen.

The Swiss Avalanche Warning Center said that the only area still seriously threatened was around Reckingen itself. It said that slides could still be expected in regions where huge snow masses had piled up. But precautions have been taken to reduce the threat.

At Reckingen, rescue workers dug three bodies out of the snow today. Two bodies were those of Stefan and Markus Karlen, four and six years old.

Police said that 15 persons were still missing. "There is no hope" for their survival, the police added.

12,000 Snowbound

INNSBRUCK, Austria, Feb. 26 (AP)—About 12,000 tourists and villagers were still snowbound in Austria today but conditions generally have improved in the last 24 hours.

An airlift was in operation to remove tourists from Lech and Zuers in the Arlberg. Five helicopters and airplanes were in use. The airlift was scheduled to re-

main in operation for two days. Officials hope to open the road to the two resorts, to Stubai, Langen, Warth and St. Christoph in the Vorarlberg Province and to Gries, St. Sigmund and Kuehtal in Tyrol.

French Issue Warnings

PARIS, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Fresh avalanche warnings were issued in the French Alps today as inclement weather continued to affect much of France.

At Champagnon near Grenoble, a slide carried away two unoccupied houses and blocked a road. No one was injured.

At the Savoy village of Lanslevillard, where eight persons died and ten were injured two days ago, rescue workers continued to clear away snow and rubble.

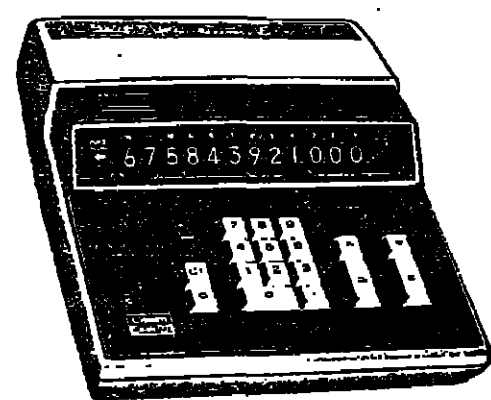
2 E. Germans Escape

BERLIN, Feb. 26 (AP)—Two armed and uniformed East German soldiers, aged 19 and 20, defected to West Berlin last night, a police spokesman reported. The two crossed the wall in the southern section of the city and immediately informed a West Berlin police precinct of their escape, the spokesman said.

Count on Canon

What?

The Canon desk-top brain, Canola 1200, calculates in a split second. Silently. Accurately. Thanks to tiny ICs (integrated circuits). Yes. 12 digits. And an optically perfect display panel. It would have to be coming from us. Precision in optics and electronics is our business. What more could you ask for? Ask for our free brochure. And count on the name, Canon.



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Canon

WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	4	39	Very cl
BARCELONA	10	50	Very cl
BELGRADE	14	57	Very cl
BERLIN	10	66	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10	50	Cloudy
BOMBAY	26	79	Very cl
BUDAPEST	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	23	73	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	26	Very cl
COSTA D'OR	18	64	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Partly cl
EDINBURGH	5	41	Partly cl
FLORENCE	10	50	Very cl
FRANKFURT	20	39	Very cl
GENEVA	3	37	Very cl
HAMBURG	8	44	Very cl
ISTANBUL	3	37	Bain
LAS PALMAS	26	67	Very cl
LISBON	6	41	Very cl
LONDON	6	41	Shower
MADRID	8	48	Very cl
MILAN	6	48	Very cl
MOSCOW	27	74	Very cl
MUNICH	1	24	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	50	Partly cl
NICE	10	50	Partly cl
OSLO	12	10	Clear
PARIS	6	48	Cloudy
PORTO	6	48	Cloudy
ROME	6	48	Bain
SEVILLA	2	36	Shower
SYDNEY	10	50	Cloudy
TOKYO	27	10	Cloudy
TUNIS	10	50	Shower
VENICE	10	69	Cloudy
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	1	25	Shower
ZURICH	1	25	Shower

(U.S. Canadian Temperatures)

Differs on Mideast and Vietnam

Moscow Shares Nixon's Views
On Improving Ties With U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (NYT).—A Soviet official said yesterday that the Soviet Union shares President Nixon's views on improving relations with the United States, but took strong exception to his criticism of Moscow's policy in the Middle East and Vietnam.

BOAC Unveils
Pay-in-Advance
Fare Reductions

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP).—British Overseas Airways Corp. yesterday unveiled a new pay-in-advance fare scheme that will cut mid-Atlantic air fares by about one-third.

The scheme requiring passengers to pay for tickets four weeks in advance will cut London fares to \$75 (\$180 to London and Bermuda, \$204 to the Bahamas and \$265 to Antigua).

BOAC said if the scheme proves successful it will be extended to London-New York and other routes.

Pompidou
Ends Visit
With Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

but instead found him with a strength of purpose that is very rare."

President added that he was not all this "with no idea of being him up."

He added that Mr. Pompidou had the difficult task he was following Gen. de Gaulle's lead.

He said that their discussions covered an enormous amount of ground from the Middle East to the Vietnam war.

Mr. Nixon said, "I was very right to the point. There were very few wasted words. The things he said were only a small part of the other, how he said it and how best to communicate in the future."

He said that our relationship will be very sound," said Mr. Nixon.

"More in the future than in the past, we will find we are parallel and sometimes the same."

President revealed Mr. Pompidou had invited him to make a visit to Paris.

These kinds of talks should be quite regular," Mr. Nixon said.

However, he added that he had no plans to visit Paris at the moment, but he did expect to return to Europe in the future and would then visit France.

President said Mr. Pompidou will see a "demonstrator or so, we live in an age of demonstrators."

He said that the demonstrators in Washington and those expected later in Paris were springing from the French Mirage jets to Libya, an issue which proves the anti-nature of Mr. Pompidou's policy.

He said that the issue has annoyed French to the point that one of his party yesterday asked him to rather than bicker with him.

There was any other news in the 40 than about Mirages.

Side from the Middle East, the relationship between the principals and other members of the two nations ranged over East-West issues, world monetary problems, European questions.

Standard Landing

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP).—Mr. Pompidou made a surprise landing near a miniature model of the Eiffel Tower on a simulated landing today during a quick tour of the French leader's visit.

The French leader visited the center after concluding his visit with President Nixon in Washington.

Mr. Pompidou, accompanied by his wife and astronomer John Young, visited the lunar landing in an early spacecraft trainer. The Eiffel Tower model was planted on the rim of the lunar landscape used for training.

Mr. Pompidou and his wife later left for San Francisco.

To Meet Jewish Leaders

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26 (UPI).—President Pompidou has agreed to meet here tomorrow with Jewish leaders critical of his sale of the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt.

Representatives of the Jewish Community Relations Council have been cleared by security forces for a meeting with Mr. Pompidou.

Criticism by Svetlana Alliluyeva

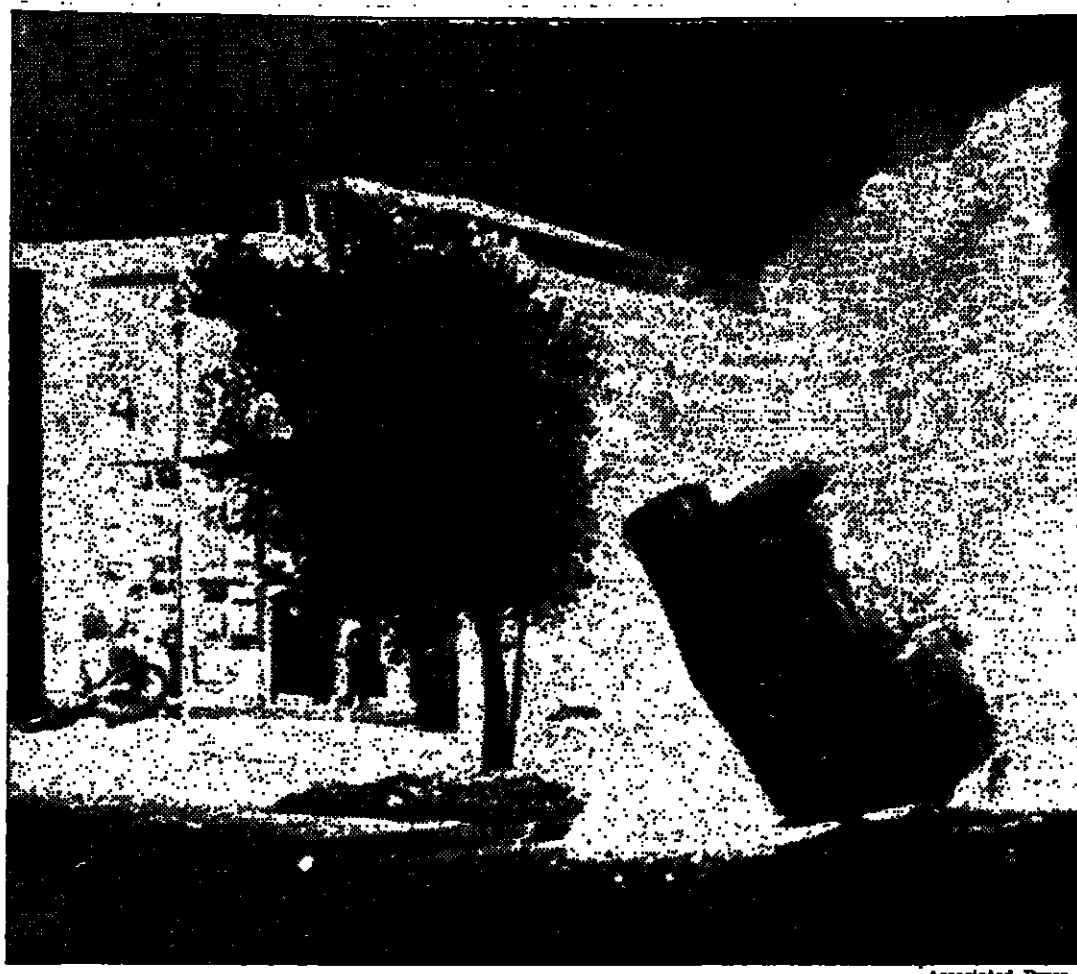
PARIS, Feb. 26 (AP).—A French translator replied today to charges by Svetlana Alliluyeva that his translation of her book "One Year" softened her criticism of the Soviet Union and its policies.

Michel Combes said that "in my mind there's no relation between the Russian text and the English translation, if not a kind of automatic relation, a schoolboy's word-to-word job."

"The Russian text is beautiful, moving and sometimes even funny. The English language translation on the other hand is very flat. The result is that the English language version was a failure."

In reply to Miss Alliluyeva's specific charge, Mr. Combes said: "I tried to bring Svetlana's book to life in French with its delicate nuances; it is full of ambiguities. She criticizes the Soviet Union, but she makes it attractive. She praises the Soviet Union, but she presents it in an unexpected way. This ambiguity, which didn't appear in the American edition no doubt pleased Svetlana."

Editorial Laffont, the French publisher of the book, has told the author's American lawyer that it will prepare a new translation.



A police car burning at the University of California, Santa Barbara campus riot.

O'Brien Won't Run
For Democratic
Party Chairman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Lawrence F. O'Brien announced today he has informed Hubert H. Humphrey he will not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic Party's National Committee.

Mr. O'Brien said he has concluded "there are some within the party structure and some among those with whom the party traditionally has had close relationships who do not share the view that I should return as chairman."

"Therefore, it is clear to me that the consensus I deem vital for the next chairman would not be forthcoming and I will not allow my name to be presented for consideration."

Mr. O'Brien's decision throws into confusion the decision on the next chairman, who is to be selected next Thursday when the national committee meets.

Back UN Resolutions

"We are really trying to put into life the resolutions of the [UN] Security Council," they said.

"In general, this has been the aim of Soviet suggestions in talks with the United States on this subject."

They reiterated the Soviet complaint that what the United States calls a "balanced approach" to the Middle East is in reality "a one-sided and pro-Israel policy."

The Soviet officials had no new proposals to offer in the interview, and the criticism of the U.S. proposals seemed to reinforce the view held by diplomats here that a deadlock has developed in diplomatic efforts to ease the situation in the Middle East.

Soviet policy in the Middle East has been a constant theme of the diplomatic isolation of Israel and the United States. Mass rallies have been held throughout the country to drum up anti-Israel and anti-U.S. sentiment.

The officials repeated that the United States was trying through its proposals to get an agreement on issues that Israel favors, such as free navigation rights in the Middle East waterways and the end to the state of war, without forcing Israel to withdraw completely from all occupied territories.

The Soviet sources scorned Mr. Nixon's comments on Vietnam and indicated they would take no steps to pressure North Vietnam to make any compromises at the Paris talks.

Mr. Nixon had criticized Moscow for failing "to exert a helpful influence on the North Vietnamese in Paris."

He also said that the Soviet Union "bears a heavy responsibility for the continuation of the war" because it supplies "the overwhelming majority" of the war material that reaches North Vietnam.

"It is hard to tell" what assistance the United States gives from the Soviet Union, they said, insisting there could be no possibility of a cut-off in aid to suit the United States.

Youth Gets Chair
In Police Murder

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 (AP).—A young leader of the Blackstone Rangers, a Negro street gang, convicted of murdering a police radio dispatcher during a raid for weapons on police headquarters in suburban East Chicago Heights, was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair.

Monty Powell, 20, was convicted Jan. 28 by a jury that recommended the death penalty. Judge Robert K. Downing said: "Let the word go out that, as far as this court is concerned, no one, be he the leader of a group or not, will be treated to a slap on the wrist for conduct it considers anarchistic."

Leopard Kills Janitor
In Roman Apartment

ROME, Feb. 26 (UPI).—A leopard, which a young wildlife enthusiast hoped to domesticate, killed a janitor today and tried to attack its owner's mother.

The body of Ercole Gentili, 41, lay unnoticed for at least an hour while the leopard stalked about the terrace of a rooftop apartment while the terrified woman waited for her husband to come and kill it.

Police said that the leopard attempted to attack Mrs. Attilio Mariotti when she opened the door to the terrace about 4 p.m. She slammed the door shut and telephoned her husband, Attilio Mariotti. Mr. Mariotti rushed home, got a pistol and killed the leopard with two shots in the head. Then he went onto the terrace and discovered Mr. Gentili's body.

Police said that the leopard was kept in a huge cage on the terrace by Massimo Mariotti, 24, who sells wild animals to zoos and circuses. He is now in Africa.

Pneumonia Kills
Monique the Elk

JACKSON, Wyo., Feb. 26 (AP).—Monique the elk is dead. Don Redfern, manager of the National Elk Refuge, near Jackson, said yesterday the female elk with its electronic collar apparently had died of pneumonia.

A 23-pound, \$25,000 collar containing electronic equipment designed to make daily contact with the Nimbus-3 weather satellite was placed around Monique's neck last Thursday.

The experiment was planned to determine winter migration habits of an elk herd in the northwestern Wyoming refuge.

However, no contact had been made between the satellite and Monique until yesterday. Mr. Redfern said: "For the last couple of days, Monique had dissociated herself from the rest of the herd, and didn't appear to be up and feeding. This seems to be a symptom of those who die of pneumonia."

The electronic collar was retrieved.

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Police Blame Kunstler Speech
Santa Barbara Students Riot,
Bank Branch Guttured by Fire

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Feb. 26 (Reuters).—A \$250,000 branch of the Bank of America and a coin laundry were gutted by fire last night in a riot by 1,500 students that started, police said, after a campus speech by William Kunstler, chief defense lawyer for the "Chicago Seven."

Thirty-four young persons were arrested after a ten-hour rampage in an area adjacent to the University of California, Santa Barbara, campus.

Today a Sheriff's Office spokesman accused Mr. Kunstler of coming here and "urging the kids to go in the street and rebel."

He said demonstrations set first last night to the bank branch, gutted a police car and hurled Molotov cocktails, bottles and bricks at police. Twenty-five policemen were reported injured.

Appeal to Reagan

Heavily outnumbered by the demonstrators, police stood by helplessly as the bank was gutted. Sheriff James Webster asked California Gov. Ronald Reagan to put the National Guard on alert.

Before dawn today 300 policemen swept through the Isla Vista student residential area, where the rioting occurred, to clear the streets and set up road blocks.

Demonstrators said the outburst stemmed not from Mr. Kunstler's appearance, but anger against the "capitalist establishment" and the continuing in Vietnam.

But a sheriff's lieutenant said it was caused by excitement over Mr. Kunstler's visit. Violence the night before was staged in preparation for his speech and the second night in reaction to it, the lieutenant said.

Mr. Kunstler told students that the real violence in America did not occur in Santa Barbara but in police stations.

"I think the shadow of the swastika is on every court house, on universities, on government buildings, maybe even on the apartment door next to you," he said.

Sheriff's deputies said most of those arrested were charged with unlawful assembly.

Rocks Pelt Officers

Officers moved into the area after a helicopter, manned by police, broadcast warnings the gathering was an unlawful assembly. Most of the crowd dispersed, but authorities said small bands pelted officers with rocks as they moved through the area.

The demonstrators took control of a shopping area near the bank and hurled rocks and bottles at sheriff's department vehicles that ventured near.

Law enforcement agencies in three surrounding counties were called in to aid local police and deputies. They were joined by 150 highway patrolmen.

The campus has been tense since January, when a controversial faculty member was fired. The firing led to several days of student protests and confrontations with law officers called onto the campus to support university police.

At Other Campuses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP).—Demonstrations and disruptions struck campuses in other parts of the nation today and last night.

In Syracuse, N.Y., today, more than 50 students temporarily seized control of the student government building at Syracuse University. A spokesman said the takeover was in retaliation for a student takeover of the university's administration building a week ago protesting an ROTC program. The spokesman said today's peaceful move was "in support of the administration."

Rocks were tossed and furniture smashed on the campus of the State University at Buffalo, N.Y., last night when demonstrators clashed with campus and city police. Sixteen persons were arrested, but none seriously.

The outburst appeared to have been an offshoot of a dispute between black basketball players and university athletic officials.

The black athletes have complained they were not being treated equally with white players and that their education was being paid for by poverty program funds, rather than the athletic scholarships awarded to white players.

Black students with a list of grievances continued into a second day of demonstrations at the University of Mississippi in Oxford, Miss., last night. Campus police backed by state highway patrolmen arrested 90 persons in three campus incidents.

A Villanova University student leader in Philadelphia said yesterday that the Vietnam Moratorium Committee and the Black Students League were preparing a demonstration there against an anticipated tuition hike.

But the leader, Michael Loftis, student body president, said other students had an alternative to demonstrations: They hired two lawyers to meet with administration leaders concerning the tuition hike.

Adm. Gorskov Honored

MOSCOW, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Adm. Sergei G. Gorskov, commander of the Soviet Navy, received the Order of Lenin for his 60th birthday today.

The Soviet Communist party paper Pravda said. The Order of Lenin is the Soviet Union's highest award.

Brooke Says
He Won't Vote
For Carswell

Tells Senate He Can't Support Confirmation

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT).—Sen. Edward W. Brooke, a Republican, announced on the Senate floor yesterday that he could not support confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

In a speech that another senator called "both eloquent and dispassionate," the Negro senator from Massachusetts said that he could not "in good conscience support confirmation of a man who has created such fundamental doubts about his dedication to human rights."

The Senate chamber, which for most of the day had been in a bill to aid airport development, was almost empty when Sen. Brooke learned on the lectern atop his desk and began to explain why he had decided to vote against Mr. Carswell's second nomination to fill the Supreme Court vacancy.

In a 15-minute speech he told how he had given Judge Carswell's nomination, "as careful and deliberate an evaluation as I could," before deciding against it. Then he held a short colloquy with Sens. Charles E. Goodell, Republican of New York, and Birch Bayh, Democrat of Indiana.

"I have withheld comment on the nomination," Mr. Brooke began, "until the completion of my study of the hearing record and other relevant materials, including a number of Judge Carswell's written opinions as a district judge. I will vote against confirmation of Judge Carswell."

McGovern, Javits to Vote 'No'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Sens. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., and Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., said today they will vote against the Supreme Court nomination of Judge Carswell.

Both senators based their opposition on Judge Carswell's civil rights record. Sen. McGovern charged Judge Carswell's legal career has been marked by "racism and mediocrity."

The statements raised to 19 the number of senators publicly announced against Judge Carswell. To date, 14 senators have announced they will vote to confirm him.

Sen. McGovern said Judge Carswell is "not only a mediocre and undistinguished jurist, he has a long and consistent record of racial bias, lacking in appreciation for the most elementary principles of civil rights."

Sen. Javits said Judge Carswell demonstrated "an insensitivity to the crucial issue of equal rights which is, and I fear will continue to be, reflected in Judge Carswell's decisions."

\$1,500 Teacher Raise
Ends Newark Strike

NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 26 (AP).—Newark's teachers voted last night to end their strike midway through its fourth week.

During the strike, which virtually shut down the largest public school system in New Jersey, 198 teachers were arrested on picket lines for violation of an antistrike injunction. The new one-year pact brought raises averaging \$1,500 a year. Starting salary had been \$8,100 annually.

\$500,000 Heroin Raid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—Coordinated raids on an alleged organized ring of Washington narcotics wholesalers with interstate connections Tuesday produced 21 arrests and seizure of a record \$500,000 worth of heroin, officials said.

A 'Once in Trillion Years' Hand
Dealt at the Local Bridge Club

COCOA, Fla., Feb. 26 (AP).—A Cocoa woman claims she distributed four perfect bridge hands in a single deal—something the "Guinness Book of World Bridge" says could happen once in a trillion years if everyone in the world played every day.

Mrs. Jack Greenway said the deal came yesterday as her bridge group played at the Cocoa-Rockledge Country Club.

Mrs. Greenway said in the opening game she found she had dealt herself 13 spades. To her further amazement, she said, she had dealt 13 diamonds to Mrs. James Furgason, 13 hearts to Mrs. R.R. Deaton and 13 clubs to Mrs. Myron Stevens.

Mrs. Greenway said, "Mrs. Stevens thought it was sort of a joke and the other two girls just did not believe it. But I dealt the hands so I knew it was for real."

Mrs. Furgason confirmed the phenomenal hand and said persons at five other bridge tables witnessed the event.

The monthly bridge gathering continued play after the perfect hand. Mrs. Greenway said, and she did not realize the full impact of the deal until later that night.

Trial of Ex-Sen. Brewster Put Off

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (UPI).—The bribery trial of a former U.S. senator, Daniel B. Brewster of Maryland, was postponed indefinitely Tuesday after a government-ordered medical report showed he has suffered a "severe mental collapse."

Following an "excessive intake of alcoholic beverages" last August, the report states, Mr. Brewster was admitted to a mental hospital in Ireland suffering from "confusion, disorientation and loss of memory."

H. Houston Merritt, one of the nation's leading neurologists, visited Mr. Brewster in Ireland and concluded in a letter made public in U.S. district court: "I do not believe that in his present mental condition Mr. Brewster is competent to understand fully the charges against him or that he is able to assist his counsel in the effective preparation of his defense."

Mr. Brewster, 46, a Democrat, was indicted Dec. 1 on charges that he took \$24,500 to influence his vote on "junk mail" legislation from Spiegel Inc., the Chicago mail order firm, and the firm's Washington lobbyist, Cyrus T. Anderson.

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The more you know
about classic cars,
the more
you like the
1936 Rolls-Royce



END OF HOLIDAY, HOLIDAY.

Take our long weekend to New York.

Now when you kiss goodbye to the Rive Gauche, your heart won't break any more. When you tear yourself away from the King's Road, your upper lip can remain stiff. Because now Queen Elizabeth 2 and Le France, those fabulous floating European cities, have created a new North Atlantic Treaty. Once a week, every week from the beginning of May, one or other of these superb ships will be sailing from Le Havre and Southampton to New York. QE2 also calls at Cobe, Le France at Bremerhaven.

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The Faces of Antigone

President Pompidou addressed a joint session of Congress which was something short of a full turnout of legislators. The impolite and impolitic announcements by a few congressmen that they would boycott the sitting called attention to this fact; it also became plain that such ceremonies are seldom attended by all the lawmakers, and that, indeed, it is common practice to paper the House with sundry friends, family and official attendants. Mr. Pompidou fared no worse than most of his predecessors in this respect, and France was certainly not insulted in his person.

His address capricious, very competently, the foreign policy his government pursues and, within the limits of the occasion, pointed up some of the major differences between that policy and the course of his hosts. In respect to Vietnam, the reference to such differences was oblique; on the Middle East, it was more direct. The French president's remarks made it plain, again, that France, like the Soviet Union, wants Israel to renounce its military gains without guarantees, while the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Great Britain work out general conditions for a settlement and for guarantees to preserve it.

The United States would agree with Mr. Pompidou that Israel's military successes are "precarious and in the long run barren." But in the light of the history of the past

20 years, America also appreciates why Israel is convinced that neither the UN nor the Big Four have been able to present any acceptable alternatives; that while both France and the Soviet Union may be sincerely desirous of assuring Israel its right to existence, to security and the "free exercise of all the rights of an independent and sovereign state," neither country has done very much (recently, at least) in the direction.

In other words, while President Pompidou aptly quoted Antigone—"My vocation is not hatred, but love"—in an imperfect world, Antigone has many faces. The United States bears no hatred toward the Arab; France no hatred toward the Israeli. But each has different ways of showing its love, and to the Arab, as to the Israeli, it is the difference that is important, rather than the common desire for peace.

Presumably, in his private discussions with President Nixon, Mr. Pompidou was more specific about his hopes and fears for the Middle East; possibly ways to bridge the difference were explored. But behind the negotiations of the powers lie the harsh facts of the case, the growing fanaticism of the parties most directly concerned. The need for ameliorative action is undoubtedly urgent, but neither the form nor the substance of such action have emerged with any clarity.

Can We Afford to End the Draft?

As the debate warms up on the proposed all-volunteer armed forces, there is a good deal of talk about the risks of such a drastic innovation running counter to our national experience. As the President's commission notes in its current report, however, the draft is a holdover from two world wars and the subsequent cold war which led to large-scale military operations in Korea and Vietnam. Otherwise, an all-voluntary army has been our national policy because it reflects the nature of our society and the essence of our political principles.

It is quite proper, therefore, to direct the debate toward the question of whether it is feasible under present conditions to revert to our historic policy. The President's commission of eminent national figures, headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, says that it is feasible in addition to being highly desirable. "A return to an all-volunteer force," it contends, "will strengthen our freedoms, remove an inequity now imposed on the expression of the patriotism that has never been lacking among our youth, promote the efficiency in the armed forces, and enhance their dignity."

Much of the steam goes out of the argument against drastic changes when it is realized that the present armed forces are made up predominantly of volunteers. About 500,000 men offer their services to the armed forces every year, and the commission concludes that at least half of them do so without thought of getting ahead of the draft. If this is a correct assessment, an all-volunteer force of 2.5 million men could be achieved by bringing in an additional 75,000 out of the 1.5 million who turn 18 every year. That would seem to be entirely feasible if the additional incentives and improved recruiting methods were provided.

The strongest argument advanced by the Gates Commission is that the gross inequities of the present system must be corrected. Not only does that system put the finger of Uncle Sam on a limited number of young men who must risk their lives in defense of their country, it imposes on these same young men a "tax-in-kind" which averages about \$3,600 per capita each year. This results from the fact that men entering the

services are paid only about 60 percent of what they would earn in civilian life. In effect they are subsidizing the nation in the sum of about \$2 billion a year. It is not a burden that is imposed uniformly among all young men in the same age bracket. Those singled out for this special "tax-in-kind" amount to only about 8 percent of the males who reach 19 each year. And they are forced to bear a financial burden about three times as great as comparable civilians who are not required to risk their lives.

This inequity cries to high heaven. We think the Gates Commission is entirely right in saying that it should be wiped out as promptly as possible regardless of what is done about the draft. To this end, it recommends a pay increase from \$180 to \$315 a month for military personnel during the first two years of service. With that inequity corrected, the commission believes, draft calls could be reduced to zero.

A question remains as to where the estimated \$2.7 billion needed for this purpose will be found in the tight budgetary outlook for 1971. The commission insists that the net effect of its recommendations will be to lower the cost of the armed forces by reducing turnover and training costs, improving efficiency and so forth. But the transfer of the so-called "tax-in-kind" on new servicemen to taxpayers in general will involve political problems that may not be readily solvable.

One other dividend from the proposal demands thoughtful consideration. The commission would maintain a "standby draft system" which could be activated by joint resolution of Congress at the request of the President. In other words, the President would have to go to Congress and face the public debate on drafting men for military service if he should launch a major military operation abroad. At present he can simply step up the draft quotas, as President Johnson did to support troops for Vietnam. This aspect of the proposal should have a special appeal for a Congress that is now eagerly seeking means of checking the President's ability to make war on his own responsibility.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Pompidou Visit

President Pompidou knew that he could not convince his National Press Club audience... He could only suggest again that the solution of the Israeli-Arab conflict had to be found by the Big Four. This was said without much conviction, since Mr. Pompidou was well aware that one of the partners in this consultation—the U.S.S.R.—intends to maintain a situation of disorder and insecurity in that area. Mr. Pompidou, incidentally, admitted very frankly that Europe, and particularly France, would be vulnerable if Russia managed to establish itself in the Mediterranean.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

What has caused particular offense [in the United States] is the apparently tricky and slippery way in which France recently negotiated the substantial arms deal with Libya—without proper consultation or even

exchange of full information with Washington or London, and this at a time when France was supposed to be cooperating closely with these powers in seeking a Middle East settlement.

At the same time, what was construed as the markedly anti-Israel attitude of Gen. de Gaulle has been carried on, if in more muted form, by his successor, and arms continue to be withheld from Israel while its enemies are supplied.

However, too much need not be made of the anti-French demonstrations worked up or planned against Mr. Pompidou during his visit. He is a tough character, well able to look after himself, as evidenced by the alusively critical nature of his remarks to Congress about Vietnam.

What is important is that France should fully realize the importance of the role it ought at all times to play in Western councils.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Feb. 27, 1895

NEW YORK.—The obsequies of Frederick Douglass at Rochester City this afternoon were of a most impressive character. During the forenoon the remains lay in state in the City Hall, and all classes of the community reverently passed round the bier of the man who had done so much for the emancipation of his fellows from the slavery of which he, too, had been a victim. The funeral was in the fullest sense a public function and all business was suspended.

Fifty Years Ago

Feb. 27, 1920

WASHINGTON.—Universal military training was struck out of the Military Bill as it was approved by the House Military Affairs Committee and reported to the House. The committee decided to make military training the subject of later legislation. The bill provides for a peace time Army of 17,000 officers and 399,000 enlisted men. It places aviation as an independent arm and provides for 22 major generals and 46 brigadiers. This is a marked increase.



Dangers of a Volunteer Army

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—Since serious history has been virtually abandoned in the history departments of many American universities, this report is bound to seem eccentric to some people. Yet you really have to use the light of history to see the danger of President Nixon's proposal for a volunteer army.

So far as these have been revealed, the calculations of the President's commission to study this matter look alarmingly optimistic. But the real danger is not that the scheme will not work. The danger is, rather, that it will work well enough, but with deeply noxious social and political side effects.

All of history teaches, in fact, that the forms of human life tend to be profoundly influenced by the way men make their war. Even a very obscure military innovation can sometimes have enormous consequences.

For example, heavy-armed horsemen fall off their horses, unless they are anchored by stirrups. The key feature of European feudalism was the domination of the battlefield by heavy-armed horsemen. Without stirrups, this domination would have been unthinkable.

Hence it was an epochal event when stirrups were first brought to Europe and the Middle East rather late in the era of barbarian invasions, and most probably by the obscure but savage tribe called the Pechenegs. But it seems unlikely that an early Byzantine general, setting ready to fight off the Pechenegs, can have said to himself: "The stirrups these awful people have brought from the Far East Asian steppes are likely to

change a great many things before the story is over."

Sheer unpredictability is, therefore, one factor to consider. Another factor is the way that great social changes flow from military changes, where this link can be more clearly discerned. Here, the story of classical Greece is the best illustration.

Very crudely speaking, the cavalry carried the main burden of battle in the early period when the horse-owned aristocrats ruled most of the Greek city-states. Then came the era of the heavy-armed infantry; and the more advanced states, where ousted the aristocrats, and adopted the so-called "hoplite franchise"—which meant giving control of the state to the persons able to afford infantry armor.

Alexander's Army

In Athens, however, the sea empire gave new leverage to the armament of the fleet, who were recruited from poor citizens unable to pay for hoplite armor. That caused a third tremendous transformation. But in the end, Philip II of Macedonia and Alexander the Great organized the kind of army that Alexander led into Asia. Wherever the old city-states were almost automatically doomed, since none of them could possibly field this kind of an army.

These are very sobering points to have to weigh, in the age of the H-bomb. In our own age, with all its horrors, we are currently hearing shrill warnings against the military-industrial complex. And in some sense, the warnings are justified; and they afford another illustration of the obscure but crucial social-political process that is discussed above.

Without a military-industrial complex, after all, no nation nowadays can possibly be a serious nuclear power. The French and British, for instance, have the know-how to be serious nuclear powers. The French also have the desire. But both lack the wherewithal to pay for an adequate military-industrial complex, whereas this country and the Soviet Union have the wherewithal.

The Soviet Way

The people who cry out against the military-industrial complex have focused on the supposed power of the complex in this country. But what would they be saying if the generals in the Pentagon had vetoed the appointment of the civilian, Melvin Laird, and had instead insisted on Gen. Curtis LeMay as President Nixon's secretary of defense?

That was very nearly what happened in Moscow when Marshal Rodion Malinovsky died, and Marshal Andrei Grechko was made defense minister. The Soviet Presidium wanted a civilian to succeed Malinovsky. But the Russian version of the military-industrial complex was too strong for Russia's supposed ruling body. So Grechko was duly named.

In sum, impact of the new weapons has already quite gravely deformed the Soviet political system, albeit indirectly. What has happened thus far in America, meanwhile, is being grossly exaggerated. But introducing a volunteer army cut off from civilian life and opinion—will be exactly like throwing a monkey wrench at random into a vital, complex and dangerous piece of machinery that we do not fully understand.

How Berlin Was Eclipsed

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON.—Of all problems bequeathed by the 1939-1945 war, the least necessary and the most puzzling is surely Berlin which, small as it is, like Tennyson's "flower in the crannied wall," symbolizes much more.

The partition of China was a consequence of civil war, not World War II. Both Korea and Vietnam were partitioned long after VE and VJ days, and Trieste, which seemed an acme of the insoluble, was sensibly settled years ago.

It was inevitable that Germany should be temporarily divided into administrative zones since it was not desirable that the victors' battalions should jointly occupy conquered areas, given striking differences in their ideology, logistics and administrative methods.

It was also inevitable that Soviet troops entering Germany from the east and Allied troops entering from the west would have to meet at some preordained line to avoid battlefield confusion. But it was not necessary to divide Berlin as was done—or, perhaps, even to yield it. The Allies eventually ceded Mecklenburg, Thuringia and Saxony in exchange for West Berlin occupation rights and idiotically accepted this deal with no overland corridor linking the capital to the West.

Attack Plan

Gen. James M. Gavin, then commander of the 82d Airborne Division (later U.S. ambassador to France), recently wrote me that until April 24, 1945 (eight days before the Russians captured Berlin), American military commanders still wondered if they might conceivably

be used to seize that capital. On Jan. 26, 1970, Gavin wrote:

"We had made detailed plans for the First Allied Airborne Army to seize Berlin that spring... I remember in great detail the planning that took place and the rehearsal that we conducted at an airfield not far from Elmhurst, France."

"Both Churchill and Eisenhower in their writings have discussed Berlin, but not that part of it... I since have gone into the matter quite thoroughly, and about the only question remaining is—just how much information did Stalin have, and when did he receive it?"

"I am convinced that he knew by late February or early March, of '45, that we were going to stop on the Elbe. His exchange of telegrams with Eisenhower, therefore, was somewhat of a game." Gavin speaks of an Allied plan code-named Operation Elbe, which he understands is still classified "Top Secret" in Washington (26 years later).

Germans Had Copy

Apparently, this plan was circulated in the autumn of 1944 and, Gavin has heard: "The Germans obtained a copy and had it translated into German in January of '45. I have seen a photograph of the German copy. The question is—did the Russians have a copy at this time? It seems likely that they did."

Gavin suspects treason of a high civilian official of the West who was involved, although "there are other ways they could have obtained a copy as well." He adds:

"The rehearsals to seize Berlin by parachute and glider took place in March of '45."

"On March 8, 1945, Gen. Ridgway wrote a memorandum to the First Allied Airborne Army in which he said: 'It is believed the reaction of the German mind will be tremendous in capturing it if we had tried.'"

Nevertheless, the project was canceled. According to Gavin: "On April 24, 1945, the First Allied Airborne Army sent a rather terse telegram to SHAEF [Eisenhower's headquarters] in which it stated that it was 'assuming' that airborne operations would not be used in Berlin, and requested 'continuation or clarification.' The next day SHAEF replied: 'Airborne operations to Berlin under Elbe conditions will not be required...'

"About the kindest thing that one could say about that affair was that it was all very perplexing. Did Eisenhower really intend from the very beginning to carry out Elbe and stop on the Elbe? Or did he really intend to parachute into Berlin and seize it? I think we would have succeeded in capturing it if we had tried."

"One of the strange things about Eisenhower's conduct, too, is that in communicating with Stalin on March 28, according to Churchill, he did not mention the subject either to his deputy, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, or the combined chiefs of staff. This is very strange indeed."

German Labor Tandem To East-West Talks

By Arnold Beichman

PARIS.—While Chancellor Willy Brandt and Walter Ulbricht promote their way gingerly to some kind of an East-West rendezvous, the trade unions of West and East Germany are doing their own thing in tandem with their respective governments.

The vagueness in the foregoing paragraph is unavoidable because the negotiations between the powerful, Socialist-oriented West German Labor Federation, DGB, and the Communist-controlled East German grouping, FDGB, move at the same deliberate pace as the negotiations between both governments.

The only reason for describing the inter-union discussions is that they reflect what must be the difficulties, fairly well concealed, between Bonn and Pankow as pressure grows to discuss what, if anything, should or could be done about divided Germany.

If anything were to demonstrate the intermingling of West German trade unionism, and the Brandt government foreign policy, it is in the DGB's Orpothek as evidenced in an exchange of letters between the two national trade-union centers.

The West German DGB letter, dated Feb. 4, was addressed to A.H. Warnke, president of the East German FDGB, Heinz O. Vetter, DGB president who sent the letter, said that in an effort to help workers and maintain peace, the DGB had inaugurated a series of contacts with trade unions in Warsaw Pact countries. These contacts had their beginning with DGB meetings in Moscow last December with A. N. Sholepov, former Soviet secret police chief and now head of the Soviet trade unions.

Criticism Barred

Vetter assured Warnke that the DGB had no intention of mixing "in the affairs of the states" and further, that all intervention in the jurisdiction of another labor organization "is incompatible with the peaceful coexistence and the right of self-determination of members within their own unions." One can properly interpret Vetter's statement as a guarantee of East German immunity from criticism as to its labor policies, one of which admittedly is suppression of free collective bargaining and freedom of association.

This may be an unjust interpretation of Vetter's statement, since he argues in his letter that a free exposition of opinion by radio is necessary because the two organizations stand for different principles. He therefore proposes that each labor organization should publish its point of view in the publications of the other in the name of "an equitable judgment of the existing social systems and trade-union objectives." Presumably, there could be an "equitable" assessment of the significance of the Berlin wall or

imprisonment of East German without trial for political offenses or other attributes of the "freeing" East German dictatorship.

The East German FDGB response to this letter was announced last week and was delivered to DGB headquarters, Düsseldorf, by two FDGB representatives. The letter suggested that the FDGB accepted Vetter's suggestion for the opening negotiations looking to the establishment of "normal relations" between the two labor organizations on the basis of "rights."

The rest of the East German labor leader's letter is the Communist line that the workers, peasants, intellectuals and sectors exercise the political will which creates the higher form of social organization of Socialism that the unions are working organizations which ensure democracy and social security, etc.

Obviously, should the West German labor leader, Vetter, say that East German labor unions are government stooges, the prospect of East-West negotiations would dim immediately. It is established among Iron Curtain ideologists that there are two kinds of truth—Socialist truth, which is truth, and non-Socialist truth, which consists of lies and propaganda to be suppressed.

Place of Meeting

In any case, the FDGB says that the first meeting of labor organizations should be in the capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin. However, DGB prefers, the chairman of East and West German organizations could first meet to try the joint meeting.

What is unusual in these negotiations is that while one of the Communist labor unions is government or party policy, it is rare to see a labor organization in a democratic country and officially reflecting so heartily its government's policy.

How this works out in the weeks—the DGB has asked a March meeting of its active to pursue the project—will be a momentous event in democratic trade unionism. It has argued against too close identification between labor and government. Behind it is the example of where the organization, the Trades Union Congress, a founder and supporter of the Labor party, combat Wilson government on such as trade-union leaders feel as justified.

The German labor movement has undertaken one of the maneuvers in its short history. Whether the move can succeed is exceedingly doubtful. Walter Ulbricht did not come to Moscow, East while President over the heads of East German unions.

Letters

Race in the U.S.

Mr. Hendrik Spies, in his letter of Feb. 24, reveals both his "outrage" and his naivete. Why, any red-blooded American grammar-school kid knows that the causes of the Civil War were much more complicated than the eradication of slavery; that that "peculiar institution" could not be permitted to hinder America's manifesting its destiny.

Perhaps, Mr. Spies confuses the term multiracial with miscegenism; for the black race in America is sterilized, and the yellow race (Indians) has been virtually exterminated, a situation which does not make for a "harmonious development of the multiracial community."

Furthermore, any precocious American high school student attends to the classic studies of Messrs. Chamberlain, Gobineau and Rosenberg. If he desires an intellectual exercise on theoretical racism, why bother with popularizers such as Dr. Coon and his tapes?

At any rate, any adult American knows that the problem in the United States did not originate at the bus stop, nor will it end with a ride. That problem has its antecedents in the centuries of slavery, entered into by the slave holders and those blacks (among whom were my ancestors) who accepted

it. Now, that contest was arrogated, by any possible means on the grounds that it is in the latter part of the 20th century and, also, for the content attain that "harmonious development" which Mr. Spies mentions.

THOMAS W. HARRIS

PARIS.

Mr. Spies has said it all: the great taboo of the 20th century, is subjected in our time to the same treatment as the Victorian era, with us as we shall see in the near future the same disastrous results.

RAYMOND J. ST. CLAUD, FRANCE

St. Cloud, France

To Each His Own

Welcome back to Rorschach-kind of People.

Palma de Mallorca.

Lost Riggings

In letters, Feb. 19, Mr. Spies protests the "rigged" trial so-called "Chicago Seven" a "paranoiac judge." Intense enough, this would be one of the first trials in history to be based on the "rigged" trial, the principle of "rigging" of all that "rigging."

CYRIL H. HARRIS

Monaco.

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France (air)	60.00	100.00	170.00	Portugal (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Germany (air)	60.00	100.00	170.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Greece (air)	60.00	100.00	170.00	South Africa (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Great Britain (air)	60.00	100.00	170.00	Spain (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
India (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	Sweden (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Iran (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	Switzerland (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Israel (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	Taiwan (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Italy (air)	60.00	100.00	170.00	Thailand (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Japan (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	Turkey (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00
Lebanon (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	U.S.A. (air)	22.00	44.00	88.00
Libya (air)	125.00	240.00	440.00	Other Europe (air)	75.00	140.00	260.00

Schiller Sees New Steps to Halt Inflation

Wants to Drain Money Out of the Economy

BONN, Feb. 26 (UPI)—The West German government probably will have to take new measures to stabilize the economy because manufacturers are unwilling to raise their prices and workers insist on "extreme" wage increases, the Ministry of Economics said today.

The ministry's monthly report was issued on the eve of an economic cabinet meeting called by Chancellor Willy Brandt to consider proposals to drain money out of the economy while at the same time depressing prices.

Economics Minister Karl Schiller was proposing a plan:

• To require all income and wage tax payers to pay their next quarterly payment 30 days ahead of schedule.

• To temporarily increase the next income and wage tax quarterly payment by 10 percent, that amount to be credited to each taxpayer at the end of the year.

• To lower the turnover tax from 11 to 10 percent to depress retail prices.

Considerable opposition to the plan was reported within Mr. Brandt's own Social Democratic party, particularly from its labor union wing, which rejected Mr. Schiller's proposal to increase taxes.

By wage earners, even temporarily.

Prices Rising

The ministry's report admitted that by the middle of January the effects of October's revaluation of the mark, which cut import prices, still had not taken an effect on retail food prices.

The ministry said that while prices were rising unusually rapidly—the cost-of-living index jumped in January by 1.3 percent to each a level of 3.5 percent above that for the same month a year earlier—the rate of growth of new prices is slowing.

The falling pressure of new prices and the unbridled rise in wages are a constellation of factors that confronts the government with a dilemma, the ministry said.

"The task of stabilizing without stagnation would be much easier on the one hand the enterprises would refrain from taking full advantage of the available room for maneuver and on the other the employees would not use the present situation on the labor market to make extreme wage demands," the ministry said.

Schiller Sees Battle

BONN, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Mr. Schiller said today he is ready to fight critics of his program of measures to cool the economy.

Decisive battles are imminent, he said at the annual meeting of the West German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Nixon's Budget Hides Restrictions

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (NYT)—President Nixon's budget is probably a good deal more restrictive in its economic impact than appears on the surface, a new analysis reveals.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has made the first breakdown of the budget on what is known as the "high employment budget" concept. This modern method of analysis adjusts the raw budget figures of receipts and outlays to give what economists regard as a more sophisticated picture of whether the budget is restrictive or expansionary, deflationary or inflationary.

The new analysis shows that by the second half of this calendar year, the budget on a "high employment" basis will show a massive surplus, at an annual rate of \$13.1 billion, the largest in many years. In the first half the surplus will also be large, at \$8.2 billion, about the same as the quarterly average for 1969.

Other Method Shows Stimulus

By contrast, on the "national income accounts" basis—which is close to the ordinary budget figures—the budget appears to swing sharply away from restraint and toward stimulus in this calendar year.

The surplus on this basis reached a peak of \$13.5 billion in the second quarter of last year, fell to \$7 billion by the fourth quarter, will drop to balance in the first half of 1970 and will swing to a small deficit of \$1.1 billion in the second half of this year.

The crucial difference in the two concepts is their treatment of receipts. The ordinary and national income accounts budgets treat actual receipts or actually accrued tax liabilities.

The "high employment" budget treats receipts as they would have been if the economy were operating at full employment capacity.

The concept was developed about ten years ago to help explain a puzzle. The budget was constantly showing deficits and yet the economy continued to grow. The explanation turned out to be that the sluggishness of the economy caused the deficits by holding down receipts.

Later, in 1964 with this view in mind, tax rates were reduced. The economy picked up and the budget deficit, until Vietnam, was reduced. Receipts increased despite the tax cut.

The conclusion drawn was that tax rates had been too high, relative to spending, even though the budget had been showing deficits.

Reason for Market Divergence

The reason for the marked expected divergence this year between the national income accounts and high employment budgets is the expected slowdown in the economy. Through most of the year, by the government's estimates, the economy will be operating well below capacity. Thus, hypothetical "high employment" receipts are much larger than actual receipts—about \$13 billion higher in the last half of 1970.

The "high employment" budget not only worked well in helping to explain the sluggishness of the late 1950s and early 1960s, it also worked well in the opposite case—the excessive budgetary stimulus and inflationary boom from late 1966 until the end of 1968.

Many analysts consider it to be the best measure of the impact of fiscal policy. If this view is right, as the St. Louis Fed reports, the President's "program is restrictive in its economic effects" and will tend to thwart any tendency toward a resumed boom in the economy.

Prices Spurt .8% in France In January

PARIS, Feb. 26—France's struggle against ever-rising prices took a turn for the worse last month. They went up 0.8 percent, the government reported today.

The improvement at the end of last year—prices were up 0.5 percent in November and 0.3 percent in December—had moved the government to proclaim that its post-devolution economic strategy was succeeding on target.

January's unexpectedly large increase, however, did not deter government experts from declaring today that the increase for the first six months of the year would nevertheless fall with the 2.2 percent increase envisaged by Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

The latest increase is expected to dampen industry's demand for an early end to the government's restrictive policy and may even delay the government's timetable for letting up on the restraints.

Higher food prices were the villain last month, the figures showed. Meat was up 0.7 percent, vegetables and fruits rose 1 percent and dairy products spurted 2.8 percent.

In all, the index of 269 articles rose to 134.1 from 133.3.

As a result of last month's spurt, it is expected that the March 1 increase in the minimum wage will be larger than had been expected.

Reduced Defense Spending, Wall Street Changes, Seen

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (WP)—A quarter-by-quarter reduction in defense spending and possibly drastic changes in the Wall Street structure were forecast yesterday at the opening session of the National Industrial Conference Board's annual financial outlook meeting.

Maurice Mann, Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget, told the financial executives that "I can assure you, the decline is underway" in defense spending.

Mr. Mann spelled out the economic indicators which, he said, "clearly point toward a lower level of defense activity in the year ahead."

He noted that defense procurement obligations are down 21 percent compared with a year ago, prime contract awards are down 23 percent, unpaid obligations are off 18 percent, new orders for defense products are down 17 percent, unfilled orders for defense products are down 9 percent and weekly man-hours in defense production are down 6 percent.

Although spending for hardware is declining, he said, the proportion of outlays for operations has been increasing to 60 cents of each defense dollar in 1971 from 55 cents of each dollar in 1968.

Noting that defense spending in fiscal 1971 will be almost \$6 billion less than in 1970, and nearly \$8 billion less than in 1969, Mr. Mann said, "The decline in fiscal 1971 does not merely represent an aberration from a rising long-range trend in defense spending. Rather, the reduction is the beginning of the transition to a new trend, which reflects a real shift in emphasis."

He warned that the reduction in defense outlays "will cause some further adjustments in defense and defense-oriented industries." But, he added, "it will release resources that can be diverted to high-order priorities, including environmental quality, crime reduction, the family assistance plan, airports and airways, among others."

Later, American Stock Exchange president Ralph S. Saul discussed the increasing role of institutional investors in the stock market and warned that it "contains within it forces that can change the public marketplace."

Mr. Saul, whose staff has been studying the problems of allowing mutual funds and other institutions to become exchange members, said that, because of the increasing participation of large-scale investors, "it is not prudent for you to assume that your expectations for the marketplace—fair and orderly markets, liquidity, broad public distribution and adequate regulation—are expectations that will always be met."

He said the institutions reduce the amount of stock available for trading and the number of individual public buy and sell orders.

Cautious Money Managers

He cautioned that money managers "must seriously begin to think about" their public responsibilities. He questioned the "performance" concept, rapid-turnover trading which has boomed market volume and said "to set such market predictions as objectives may force money managers to take risks conflicting with their fiduciary responsibilities or to abuse the public markets in an effort to obtain quick gains."

Mr. Saul said admitting the institutions to exchange membership "granting an economic privilege to a large and powerful segment of the marketplace"—could cut into the rights of others who participate in the markets. "If institutions become members of the exchange, their entry might so reduce or eliminate independent broker-dealers that access to the market by institutions could eventually deny access to the market for smaller investors," he said.

German Migration Off Farm May Total 1 Million by 1980

BONN, Feb. 26 (NYT)—West Germany's agriculture must expect to lose another one million skilled farmers and farmhands to industry by 1980, the government said today in a report analyzing the long-range prospects of farming in the nation's total work force.

In its annual "green report" on the state of the nation's agriculture, the government predicted that West Germany's current farm labor force of 2.4 million would go down to 1.4 million by 1980.

The report is based on the optimistic assumption that the 1970s would bring no widening of the gap between industrial and rural incomes, the report said.

The report said that annual per capita income in agriculture stands now at \$2,400, against \$3,250 in industry.

Productivity Up

Since 1950, the start of West Germany's rapid post-war reconstruction and industrialization, the nation's agriculture tripled its productivity, but its share in the gross national product dropped from 10 percent to 3.4 percent in the same span, the report said.

Presenting the report in parliament, Bonn's Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl said that farmers would face even stronger competition in the event of the entry of Britain and other applicants into the Common Market.

The farm industries of would-be members—besides Britain, Denmark, Norway and Iceland—were highly streamlined with low prices for agricultural produce and modern farm and market structures, Mr. Ertl told deputies.

More Layoffs Set By Ford Motor

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (NYT)—Ford Motor Co. announced yesterday that it would close six of its 17 assembly plants in the United States in March for periods ranging from five to 11 days.

A total of 17,000 employees will be laid off because of the closings.

Total auto industry layoffs are approaching 30,000 workers.

Price Feb. 23, 1970: U.S. \$1.44.

Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 44%.

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Net Declines At Firestone As Sales Rise

Company Cites Array Of Increased Costs

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. said today that profits in the first quarter ended Jan. 31 fell 8.2 percent.

The decline, the company said, reflected continuing increases in costs of raw materials, labor, services and supplies.

Net slipped to \$18.6 million, or 64 cents a share, from \$20.33 million, or 70 cents a share, in the 1968 quarter.

Sales in the latest period were up 5 percent at \$512.3 million from the year-earlier's \$488.9 million total.

American Chain & Cable

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 201.8 194.7
Profits (millions) 6.01 5.01
Per Share 2.42 2.02

American National Gas

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 528.9 495.3
Profits (millions) 51.09 47.79
Per Share 3.29 3.08

Coca Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 51.8 45.9
Profits (millions) 2.11 1.97
Per Share 0.61 0.57

Chicago Pneumatic Tool

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 42.23 37.27
Profits (millions) 5.5 5.3
Per Share 1.12 1.09

Federal-Mogul Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 66.1 64.4
Profits (millions) 3.71 3.58
Per Share 0.65 0.62

General Cable Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 263.3 253.4
Profits (millions) 14.33 13.99
Per Share 2.50 2.44

Hoerner-Waldorf

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 62.06 55.14
Profits (millions) 2.97 2.5
Per Share 0.45 0.40

Lincoln National Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 57.47 58.18
Profits (millions) 45.22 51.5
Per Share 1.01 0.94

North American Phillips

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 548.9 505.3
Profits (millions) 21.32 19.4
Per Share (diluted) 2.38 2.14

Northeast Airlines

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 26.1 25.9
Profits (millions) (-12.31) (-3.14)
Per Share (-1.94) (-0.49)

Otis Elevator

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 28.03 20.81
Profits (millions) 2.94 2.57
Per Share 2.04 2.57

Pepsi Co.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 949.4 843.3
Profits (millions) 451.88 44.45
Per Share 2.33 2.10

Roper Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 4.97 6.13
Profits (millions) 2.18 2.71
Per Share 2.18 2.71

U.S. Industries

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 1,093.0 896.8
Profits (millions) 60.94 49.93
Per Share 2.12 1.80

Wallace Murray Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 22.3 21.2
Profits (millions) 11.77 11.18
Per Share 2.65 2.51

Zenith Radio

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 678.6 705.4
Profits (millions) 39.62 47.32
Per Share 2.08 2.50

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Wholesale Prices Rise; Indicators Fall Sharply

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Wholesale prices continued their rise in February, the government reported today, but an index of "leading indicators" of the shape of the economy showed a sharp January decline.

The Labor Department said the wholesale price index, often a portent of retail prices to come, rose 0.3 percent in February. The new level was 116.3 percent of the 1957-59 base period and was 4.7 percent above the level of a year earlier.

The Commerce Department said its leading indicators, a composite index of industrial activity, dropped 1.8 percent during January to 149.3 percent of the 1963 level. The decline was much sharper than the December drop of 0.1 percent.

The sharpest change was in initial claims for state unemployment insurance, which increased by 10.5 percent. The average work week declined 1 percent and new orders for durable goods industries declined 5.6 percent.

New building permits declined 23.1 percent and the prices of industrial materials rose 2 percent. The trend in wholesale prices was mixed.

The estimate showed that industrial commodities advanced 0.2 percent over the month, the smallest gain since July 1969. But farm products rose a full 1 percent, somewhat more than usual for February, while processed foods and animal feeds edged down 0.2 percent.

Metals and metal products again accounted for much of the increase in wholesale prices for industrial materials, with boosts reported for steel mill products, iron and steel scrap, metal containers and fabricated structural metal.

The steel index rose primarily because of higher prices for liquidated petroleum gas, bituminous coal and fertilizers showed the principal gains among chemicals.

The cost of machinery and equipment continued an upward trend, but at a slower pace than in recent months. Other significant price advances were reported for paper and paper board products, wood household furniture, metal containers, ready-mixed concrete and motor vehicle parts.

Recent figures showed that Standard Oil of New Jersey in 1969 showed a fall of 3 percent, Texaco a fall of 3.1 percent, Gulf a fall of 2.4 percent while Mobil had a 6 percent gain and Standard of California a rise in net income of 0.4 percent.

Cumard

LONDON, Feb. 26 (UPI)—Cumard Steamship Co. reported last night a 47 percent leap in profits in 1969 to \$7.8 million.

Citing the "considerable improvement in real earnings," chairman Sir Basil Smith said the company was raising the dividend to 12.5 percent from its 1968 level of 8 percent.

Profits, he said, forged ahead in the second half of the year, overcoming a poor first half.

Matsushita

TOKYO, Feb. 26 (AP)—Matsushita Electric Co. led Japanese companies in net earnings in the six-month period ended Nov. 30, the National Tax Agency reported yesterday.

It said Matsushita reported net earnings of about \$129.75 million. The agency said Toyota Motor Co. followed with net totaling about \$102.45 million.

Rheingold Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 209.3 189.6
Profits (millions) 5.35 4.33
Per Share 1.72 1.43

U.S. Industries

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 1,093.0 896.8
Profits (millions) 60.94 49.93
Per Share 2.12 1.80

Wallace Murray Corp.

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 22.3 21.2
Profits (millions) 11.77 11.18
Per Share 2.65 2.51

Zenith Radio

Year 1969 1968
Revenue (millions) 678.6 705.4
Profits (millions) 39.62 47.32
Per Share 2.08 2.50

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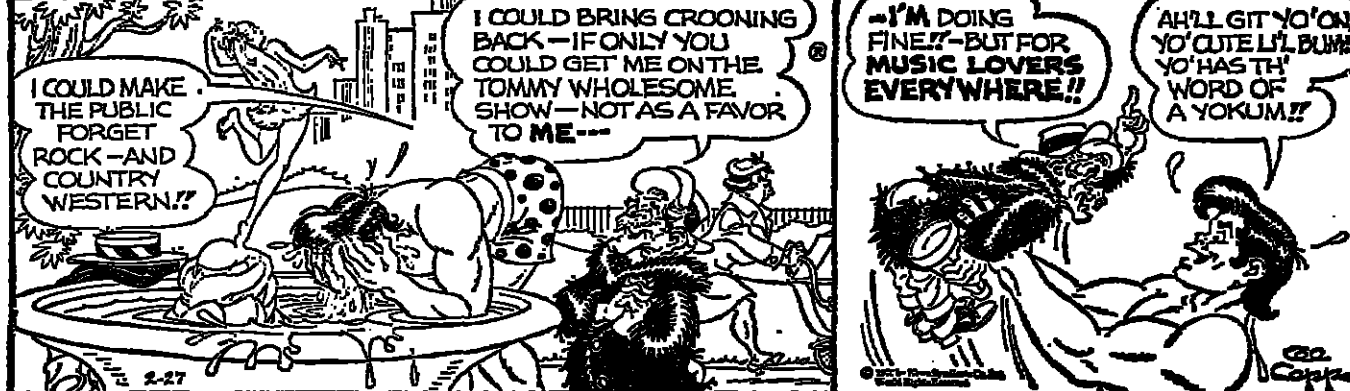
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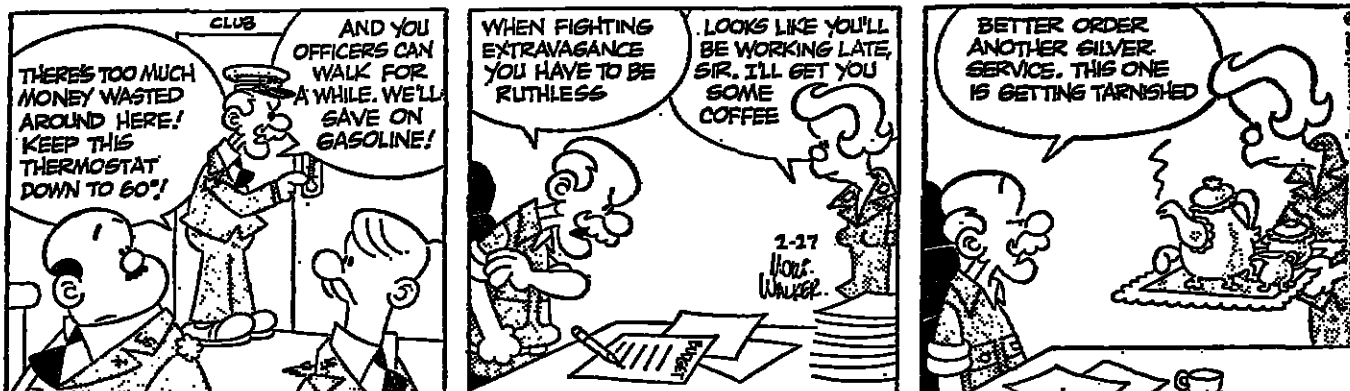
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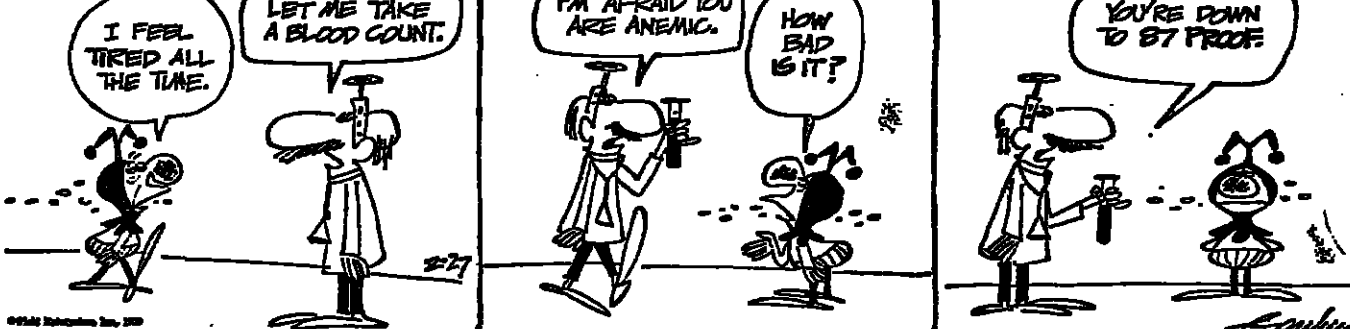
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BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



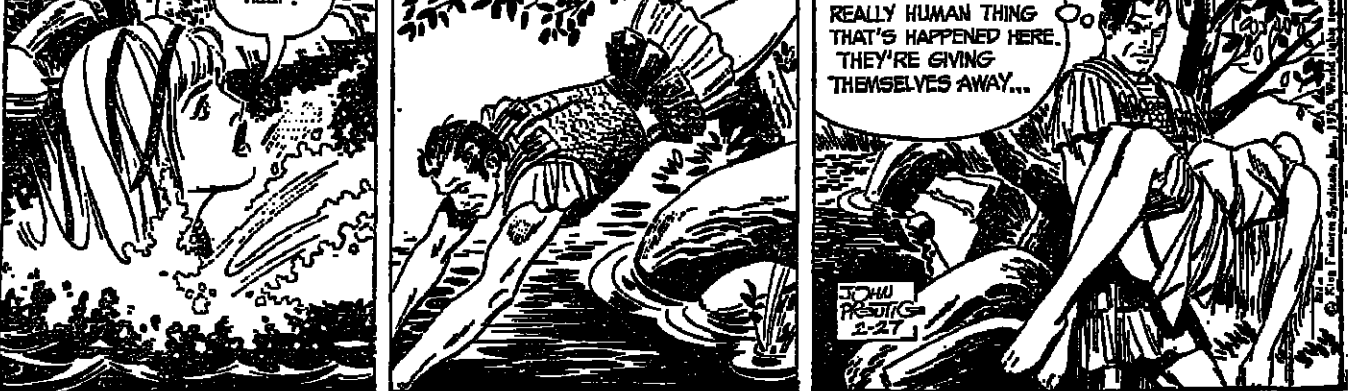
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When South's spade response was raised, he could, of course, have bid game directly, but he started to probe toward slam by bidding his secondary heart suit. North's three no-trump rebid was somewhat discouraging, for it suggested some duplication of strength in the club suit and also three-card support in spades rather than four cards.

Nevertheless, South persevered with a cue-bid of four clubs, and finally abandoned his slam investigation when North signaled off in four spades. Even the game contract proved difficult to make, with all the cards lying badly.

South's first move after winning the club lead with the ace was to finesse in diamonds, losing the queen to East's king.

The heart return was taken by the ace, and a diamond was led to the ace in dummy. South discarded his diamond loser on the club king, and played the remaining heart. This sequence of plays was superior to leading the second round of hearts from the closed hand, for if East had held a singleton heart he would have had no opportunity to ruff a winner.

South won the second heart lead with the king and ruffed a heart with dummy's spade seven. East overruled with the spade nine, and played the diamond four.

That established dummy's last diamond, but it made no difference: East had one trump trick to come in any event, and that was the limit for the defense. After ruffing the diamond lead, South chose to ruff

his remaining heart with the spade jack. East overruled, and South made the balance without difficulty.

After ruffing the diamond, South could have played two trump winners, ending in dummy, and then discarded his last heart on the 13th diamond.

North (D)
 ♠ K37
 ♥ 62
 ♦ AQ75
 ♣ K765

West
 ♠ 10743
 ♥ 3108
 ♦ J1098
 ♣ 3

East
 ♠ Q1086
 ♥ 85
 ♦ K42
 ♣ Q432

South
 ♠ AS542
 ♥ AKJ9
 ♦ 963
 ♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 North East South West
 1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 N.T. Pass 4 ♠ Pass
 4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle
 FRENCH GURGLE
 COOLIES OPENING
 PROUDENT TORONTO
 RAYMOND MAIRAIT
 AGIRI VOC TIGRAC
 TEN OVERAGE TIFA
 ERG SINGLED EDM
 ANS STANCH SPA
 COO WAQUEST TIAN
 CRAKE FMS RUERS
 EMERY WAITILE
 SANDIER JANUITOR
 SNUGGLE ANGLERS
 STEELY STEEDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KOAWE
 URRYC
 TULTER
 RUFLAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: JEWEL HURRY ORIGIN SYMBOL

Answer: A covering in Indian - "HOOSIER"

BOOKS

THE DEATH OF THE PAST

By J. H. Plumb. Houghton Mifflin, 153 pp. 65c.

Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

J. H. Plumb, professor of history at Cambridge University, is one of those British scholars whose range, erudition and facility drive American historians mad.

A specialist in 18th-century English history, he is well embarked on a major enterprise in this field—his splendid multi-volume life of Sir Robert Walpole—while at the same time, in lectures, essays and reviews, he roams impetuously through all centuries and continents and hands down judgment in lucid and authoritative phrases.

Thus "The Death of the Past," a series of lectures originally delivered in 1968 at the City College of New York, approaches its subject with a battery of references from Summa Civitas, the "grand historian" of ancient China, and the Epic of Gilgamesh, "the earliest of Sumerian novels" through Guicciardini, Gibbon and Marx, to Marc Bloch, "the greatest historian of modern times."

Plumb's subject is the conflict between "the past" and "history." Both these conceptions spring, of course, from the fact that something happened at some earlier time. But they make very different uses of that fact. "The past," in Mr. Plumb's usage, is essentially a means of legitimizing authority and status in the present; it implies "a created ideology with a purpose, designed to control individuals, or motivate societies, or inspire classes." Though "the past" obviously has its historical aspects, Plumb would sharply distinguish its function from the function of "history"—from the attempt to reconstruct the past in its own terms, "to see things as they were, irrespective of what conflict this might create with what the wise ones of one's own society make of the past."

As for history, "until very recent times," Plumb writes, "there was no history as we know it"—no history in the sense of a quest for truth conducted under professional standards and through technical disciplines and marked by the purposeful search for documentation and evidence and by the relentless testing of generalization and hypothesis.

The new technical history found itself inevitably at war with the old myths and ideologies and therefore hastened the demise of "the past." But this demise, as Plumb perceptively argues, was part of a larger change. Static societies needed the past. In such societies, attitudes, skills, patterns of work and life, were handed down without much change from generation to generation; the past was always alive in the present. But the methods, process and forms of living of industrial society have no sanctions in the past and no permanence in the present. "Life is change, uncertainty, and only the present can have validity and that, maybe, not for long."

The past is thus losing strength in all aspects of life. "The declension is obvious if we think first of Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' then of Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King' and so 'Camelot.' From a myth charged with social emotion, it becomes a night's musical entertainment."

And, though Plumb is a partisan of myths and ideologies, he acknowledges the death of the past may have its dangers—especially the danger of social incoherence, of men no longer united by sustaining beliefs and values. History, he argues, helps define the past, must now, he argues, accept some responsibility in filling the moral vacuum.

Plumb concludes with an appeal to historians to conduct history in a way that will set the moral and social purposes of "the past" without generalizing from it. Monograph history, with its "timid objectives and intentions" cannot do the job. History must learn to interpret the destiny mankind; and this, Mr. Plumb thinks, that it must: the past to sanctify not authority or morality but reason.

He avows himself a qualified believer in the reality of myth and ideology. The application of human intelligence, is the duty of the historian, to demonstrate it in order to humanity some confidence in a task that will still be crucial long—the resolution of the stones and antiques that are within the human species."

This is a noble and brave ideal. As Plumb points out, would liberate history, a vast from bigotry, from national vanity, from class domination. Still, one may be tempted to wonder whether he is himself proposing one version of "the past," if more congenial to the remnants of historical technique and to the values of a scientific and industrial epoch; what, indeed, as one recalls the rors of our age, "progress" may not be one social myth.

History will survive, as and another age may Plumb's view quite as cut bound as he finds Summa Civitas and the Epic of Gilgamesh express reservations about basic thesis, however, is one pay tribute to a thoughtful stimulating book.

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is Herbert Schneider Professor of Humanities at the City University of New York. He is this review for Book World, Literary supplement of Washington Post.

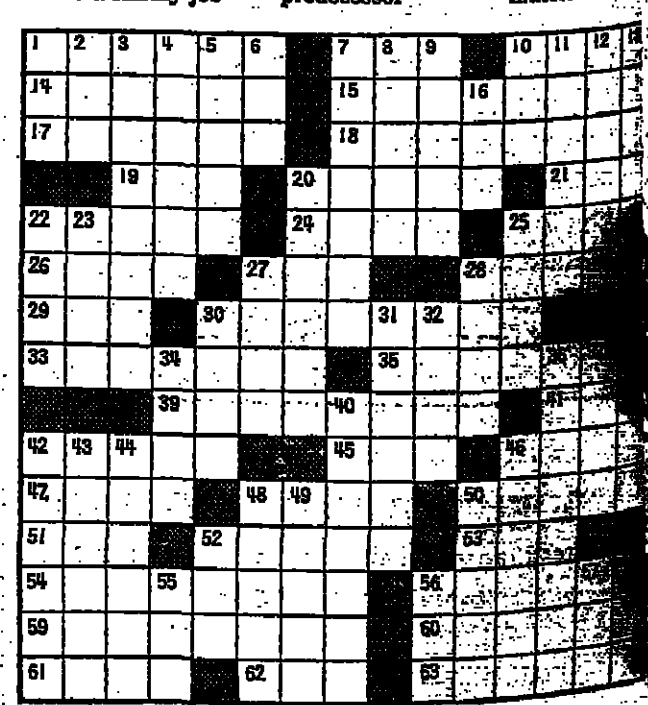
CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS
 1 Kind of photo print
 7 Old French coin
 10 Swampy areas
 14 Grand Dam
 15 French literary prize
 17 U.S. space booster
 18 Role for Chamberlain
 19 Ship's boat
 20 Well-publicized cow
 21 Greek letter
 22 Steak order
 24 Mortgage
 25 Lab chore
 26 Not a copy: Abbr.
 27 Feature of ninth letter
 28 Merchandise
 29 Lengthwise: Abbr.
 30 Prayer bench
 31 A. B. and B. S.
 35 Lists
 39 Offensive
 41 Old auto
 42 Condition
 45 Alliance: Abbr.
 46 Superior of col.
 47 Vetch
 48 Did a smithy job

DOWN
 50 Tourist purchase in Naples
 51 Peace Nobel, 1949
 52 Madison Ave. feature
 53 Japanese sash
 54 Unspoiled
 56 European sea
 59 Speed-control
 60 English essayist
 61 Whister
 62 Hesitating sounds
 63 Supple
 1 Mashies, drivers, etc.: Abbr.
 2 Mauna
 3 Expansive
 4 Swinging around
 5 Fabric
 6 Desires
 7 Word in a French motto
 8 Grove
 9 Release in a way
 10 Reptile
 11 Dismissal
 12 Auto tune-up job
 13 Behaves pompously
 16 Dee's predecessor

20 Girl of the 19th
 22 Spilled the
 23 Cheese
 25 Strained
 27 Scott
 28 Zane Grey
 30 Almost Prof.
 31 Faces with acidity
 32 Gas particles
 34 Certain other
 36 Recluses
 37 Frenchman's name
 38 Recital music
 40 Barrel wagon
 42 Words describing Sunday traffic
 44 Attain
 46 Coral
 48 Kxol
 49 Recognition
 50 Raccoon-like animal
 52 Limer: Abbr.
 53 Japanese currency
 56 Shippable
 57 Workers' group
 58 Sidewalk material: Abbr.



Rangers Pad Lead To 4 Points

But Lose Marshall for Bruin Game

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—The New York Rangers took the National Hockey League's East Division lead into Boston tonight with a 4-1 victory over the Bruins.

The guy who provided that lead was veteran Donlin, who scored the goal that gave the Rangers a 2-1 lead over the Bruins at the time of the game.

Marshall's disputed second goal that gave the Rangers a 3-1 lead over the Bruins at the time of the game.

Rangers were leading, 1-0, when Marshall scored his 13th of the season when Marshall shot into the St. Louis zone and a high shot at goalie Jacques Plante.

Marshall's stick shot into the air and the light didn't go on. But Art Skov signaled that the goal had gone into the net.

He then argued the call and the goal judge, who didn't see the score, stood and the Rangers led it when, 17 seconds later, Benson scored for St. Louis.

The third period, with the Bruins pressing for the tying goal, Marshall checked Gary Sabourin out of the play.

The injury comes on top of the ones to all-star defenseman Melan and Brad Park.

Canadiens 3, Penguins 2

Canadiens moved to within a point of second-place Boston by beating Pittsburgh, 3-2, on a power-play goal by Les Lemarie and Serge Gauthier.

Both goals came with the Bruins' Jim Morrison in the box.

Maple Leafs 4, Seals 1

Maple bunched three goals in the first period to whip Oakland, 4-1, with goalie Marv Edwards, who only his second game since he, recording the victory.

North Stars 3, Kings 1

Minnesota's winless streak was snapped by a 3-1 victory over the North Stars on Dick Duff's second period goal. The Kings have won in 12 games.

Honorary White Japanese Refuse South African Visas

OKYO, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—The Japan Racing Association announced tonight it would decline a request for South African visas to Japanese jockey Seizo Masuoka.

Three days ago, a South African Minister announced that Masuoka would not be given a visa to enter the country to ride in national races over the next weeks.

Today, the South African government reversed its decision. The consul-general here told the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs that a visa now could be issued.

The Japan Racing Association said after an emergency meeting of its directors that Masuoka would not go to South Africa because his riding schedule here for the week had already been fixed for the initial rejection.

In Johannesburg, Interior Minister Lourens Muller explained his government's second thoughts by saying: "As a result of new facts which have been laid before me, I reconsidered the position and decided that visas would be granted to the two men—Masuoka and a Japanese racing official."

Muller declined to say what the new facts were—or why the visas had been refused initially. The ban caused an outcry in both South Africa and abroad and it was feared it could blow up into a new international controversy over the country's apartheid policy.

For some time Japanese have been accused of the status of "honorary whites" in South Africa, entitling them to the privileges of the white population. The visa refusal accordingly came as a surprise both to Japanese officials and to South African sportsmen.

Kidd Loses Final In Slalom at Pro Meet

VERBIER, Switzerland, Feb. 26 (AP)—Exhausted from the 13 slalom he needed to win the giant slalom title yesterday, American Billy Kidd lost the final of the professional world slalom championships today.

Kidd, who won the Alpine combined title earlier this month and then turned pro, twice touched poles in the two runs on parallel tracks and finally was eliminated by a fall, conceding the title to little-known Austrian racer Kurt Rechner.

Yesterday, Kidd beat Egon Zimmermann of Austria in the giant slalom final.

Norway Sextet Upsets Switzerland by 4-2

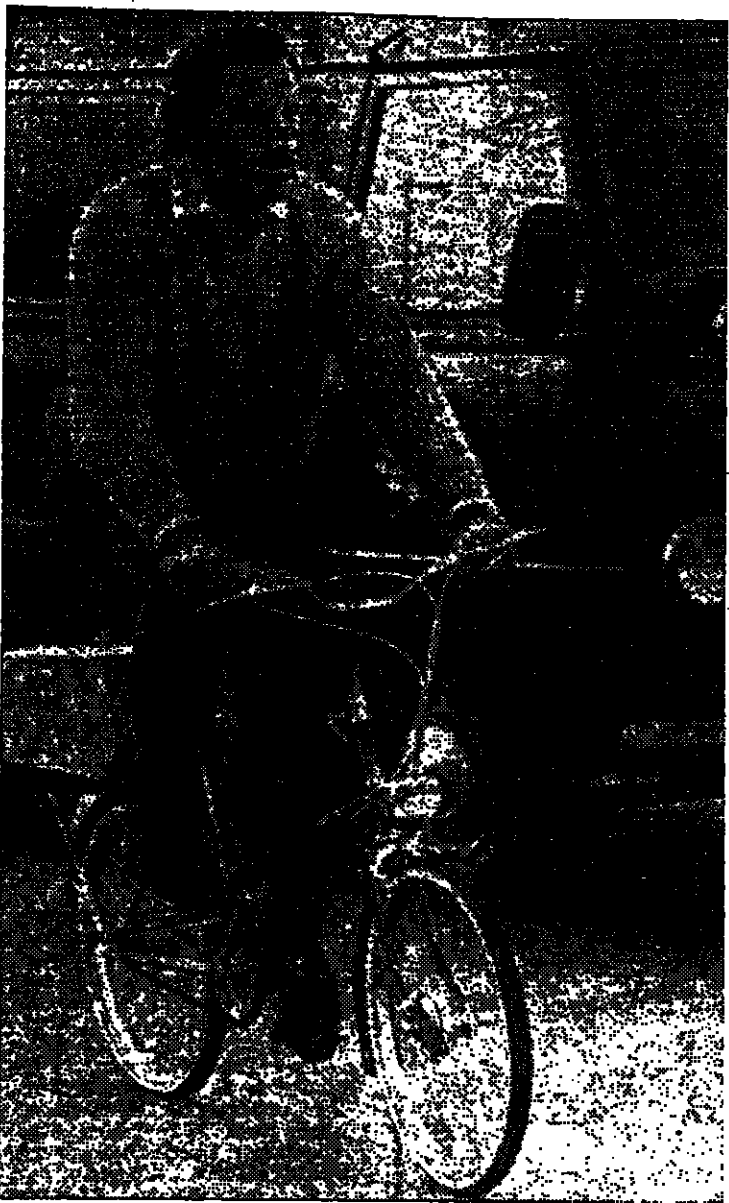
BUCHAREST, Feb. 26 (Reuters)—Norway upset Switzerland, 4-2, in the Group "B" world ice hockey championships and tied the United States and West Germany, both 1-1 today, for the lead in the round-robin tournament with a 2-0 record.

The Swiss, considered the team most likely to give the Americans trouble, now have a 1-1 record.

Wednesday College Basketball

EAST	SOUTH	MIDWEST	PACIFIC
Bloomington 81, West Chester 74.	Duke 71, N.C. State 69.	Marshall 71, Kent 55.	San Francisco 81, Santa Clara 74.
Springfield 80, American Int. 72 (OT).	No. Carolina 88, Va. Tech 70.	Ohio St. 92, Loyola (Ind.) 78.	St. Louis 81, St. Louis 78.
Norfolk 81, Syracuse 83.	Louisville 107, Georgetown (Ky.) 85.	Northern Ill. 87, De Paul 78.	Southern Ill. 80, Ind. St. 81.
Duquesne 105, Xavier (Ohio) 85.	West Va. 83, Maryland 75.	Southern Ill. 80, Ind. St. 81.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Lehigh 86, Lafayette 82.	Rollins 82, Tampa 81.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
La Salle 72, Rider 68.	Ge. Southern 85, Valdosta St. 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
St. Bonaventure 81, Canisius 85.	Ky. Wesleyan 88, Austin Peay 78.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Pitt. 75, Washington (Pa.) 85.	La. Tech 84, Southwest La. 82 (OT).	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Burch 75, Pratt 70.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
St. Francis (N.Y.) 107, CUNY 81.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Kings Point 67, C.W. Post 68.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Orlando 84, Polk 75.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Mass. 84, St. Anselm 82.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Amherst 83, Middlebury 74.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Drexel 88, Duquesne 85.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Fairleigh Dickinson 85, Bridgeport 77.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Manfield 81, Marquette 80.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Southern Ill. 80, York 75.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Aurora 125, Clark 82.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Rocky Hill 87, Alfred 85.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Calif. (Pa.) 115, Lock Haven 85.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Vermont 101, Norwich 79.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Belmont 88, Washburn 85.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Maine 88, Olin 84.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
St. John 78, Bowdoin 77.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.
Rhode Island 81, Providence 74.	Northwest La. 108, Southwest La. 82.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.	St. Thomas 84, Ohio Adelphi 84.

After six operations on his right leg, he began serious training in December, 1968.



TWO-WHEEL DRIVE—Graham Hill cycles through London traffic as part of program to strengthen injured legs.

Graham Hill Sheds Crutches, Plans 'To Have a Go' in S. Africa Grand Prix

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Former world champion Graham Hill said last night he would fly to South Africa over the weekend for the first grand prix auto race of the 1970 series.

"My car is already there and I am planning to have a go, but whether I shall actually compete depends on how I shape up," he said.

Hill broke both his legs in the U.S. Grand Prix at Watkins Glen last October. His surgeons promised he would be fit to race again by Oct. 1970. Hill has maintained he would be back long before then.

He got rid of his crutches just after Christmas and appeared last night at a press conference without a walking stick.

In the 1970 grand prix series, Hill will race in a Lotus for the private entrant Rob Walker.

Despite his determination, racing circles believe the British ace will not compete in the South African Grand Prix, although he will probably turn in practice laps. It is understood that Brian Redman, another British driver, will pilot the Rob Walker car in the race.

Low Hospitalizes One Bullet and Beats the Others

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Lew Alcindor sank a foul shot with 14 seconds left in Milwaukee's 115-113 National Basketball Association victory over Baltimore last night.

He also cost the injured player the services of guard Kevin Loughery.

Loughery was sent to the hospital for X-rays after he caught one of Alcindor's knees in the chest. According to a preliminary report he may have suffered a fractured rib. Because of injuries, the Bulls dressed only eight players for the game.

Celtics 147, Rockets 124

Boston erupted for 54 points in the fourth quarter in crushing San Diego, 147-124.

76ers 122, Pistons 105

Philadelphia built a 20-2 lead as Detroit failed to make a basket in the first 7:29 of the game and coasted to a 122-105 victory. It was the 12th straight victory for the 76ers over Detroit in Philadelphia, dating back to Dec. 10, 1965.

Bulls 112, Warriors 104

Shaler Hallman came off "the bench" and scored 9 points and Walt Wesley contributed 6 points to trigger a last-period spurt as Chicago downed San Francisco, 112-104. The Warriors suffered their eighth defeat in their last nine outings.

Sonics 120, Hawks 112

Bob Rule collected 27 points, 11 in the final period, as Seattle won its third straight game, beating Atlanta, 120-112. The loss left Atlanta, the Western pace-setter, 2 1/2 games in front of the Los Angeles.

Lotus to Skip Indy

LONDON, Feb. 26 (AP)—Colin Chapman, head of Lotus cars, said that his racing team would not be competing in the Indianapolis 500 this year. He said Lotus would concentrate on Formula One Grand Prix races this year.

Southerly Winds, Other Fans

By Robert Lipsyte

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Feb. 26 (NYT)—The manager, Gil Hodges, was leaning against a batting cage, his cool precise eyes snapping pictures of the Mets when someone asked: "How do they look this year?"

Hodges looked at the sky, glowering with the threat of rain at 11 a.m., adjusted his mental light meter, snapped two more pictures, and said: "Two early to tell." Then he smiled, a private gesture that intimidates or warms people, according to their moods, and added: "I'll know by 3 o'clock."

There is no strong sense of reality in baseball spring training, certainly not in the Mets' camp on this first day of full squad practice. It is generally conceded that the team has no openings, that it strengthened itself with trades during the winter, and that any new names on the roster will be due to catastrophe or an incredible flash of talent.

But men are trying. Bobby Piel, the "28th man," who didn't make the World Series squad, is working out as a catcher this spring. Now 26, the slim utility infielder wants to increase his value to this or some other club and after eight professional years perhaps last a full season in the majors. He finds his biggest problem is finding a comfortable position to catch. He considers himself a pretty good student of the game, and says that most big-league pitchers call their own games anyway.

Sound Effects

The pitchers have been here for a week. Jerry Kosman is fond of saying that he might not make this club if he was a rookie now, and he says it seriously enough to avoid sounding smug. But then he smiles and says that as a veteran he might be allowed a poor spring and still be on the roster opening day, thus spoiling the effect.

Tom Seaver seems to be working very hard. He always sweats a great deal, which helps his slurve and dedicated image. Yesterday, in a hot sun, while the rest of the pitchers and catchers were lounging, he was doing sit-ups and one of the many elderly couples at the Mets' spring training site edged closer.

"There's your Seaver," said the man.

"My, he's gained some weight," said the woman.

"From living it up," said the man, sourly. Vacationers, pensioners and local folks have come in numbers to watch the Mets at a recreation complex called Payson Field in a northern corner of the city. The Mets used to practice downtown, and many older and poorer people came to the early practice, old women who strolled out from nearby rooming houses and old men, knowledgeable fans, stained mahogany by years in this sun.

Cheer Choo Stops Here

But Payson Field is viewed only to those who drive and so the watchers seem younger, more suburban. There is no charge to watch the Mets, but there is also no clear sense of what they are doing on the four practice fields named after four Mets officials—Bob Scheffing,



Gil Hodges leading Mets during workout. No sense of reality.

Joe MacDonald, Whitey Herzog and Nelson Brubaker. The man who painted the signs on the fields was Clarence Coleman, a Met catcher who has never gotten back up to the big club for any length of time after being an original Met. But he has left his nickname, in small letters on each sign: Choo Choo.

Among the recent visitors here was the baseball commissioner, Bowie Kuhn, a tall, broad lawyer with a friendly smile and cheeks pinching on his tour of the baseball camps. Kuhn called a press conference, strode into the room, whipped off his jacket, sat down and proceeded to say "no comment" to every question regarding the only two possible realities of this spring—the suspension of Denny McLain and the suit of Curt Flood.

Kuhn, in his firm though benevolent, fraternal yet lawyerly way—he is capable of saying "fellas" and "not one jot or tittle" in the same sentence—made it clear that baseball is being affected by the same crosswinds the rest of society is feeling. He said: "Boat rocking is somewhat typical of the times."

Another visitor was Louis Kleppel, old and stout, who cheered the Mets in 1962 down here, wept for them as "balconies" in the Polo Grounds, and sat on a bench near the clubhouse yesterday, comfortable in his character and confident to all. "This is not necessary, the Mets will repeat. They have a tight defensive unit. You heard it here."

Duke Upsets North Carolina State Five

NEW YORK, Feb. 26 (AP)—Duke could upset the apparent in next week's Atlantic Coast Conference championship basketball tournament at Charlotte against nationally ranked South Carolina, North Carolina and North Carolina State.

The unranked Blue Devils stamped themselves as the tournament dark horse by upsetting 14th-ranked N.C. State last night, 71-69, on free throws by Don Blackman and Dick Devenzio in the last 30 seconds.

The Blue Devils did it on the road, too, and they didn't collapse after losing an 18-point lead at 38-17 and falling behind by 4 points midway of the second half.

Third-ranked St. Bonaventure turned back Catholic, 91-65, at Clemson and 14th-ranked North Carolina routed Virginia Tech, 88-70, at Chapel Hill in other games involving teams in the Associated Press top twenty.

Bowling Green shaded Western Michigan, 75-74, at home to keep alive its hopes of tying Ohio University for the Mid-American Conference title. Ohio U. routed Chicago Loyola, 93-70.

Charlie Scott of North Carolina closed out his home-court career

by scoring 26 points and grabbing 13 rebounds against Virginia Tech. Bob Lanier led NCAA-bound St. Bonaventure to its eighth straight victory with 23 points against Canisius although he sat out most of the game because of foul trouble.

Niagara, also NCAA-bound, closed its home season by opening a 15-point lead and withstanding a Syracuse rally to win, 81-83. Calvin Murphy of Niagara fouled out with about two minutes left after scoring 24 points.

John Pultz scored 26 points for Rhode Island as the Rams beat Providence twice in the same season for the first time in 18 years. The score was 81-74.

Lehigh qualified for the Middle Atlantic Conference playoffs tomorrow by shading Lafayette, 66-58, in a special playoff game.

Louisville warmed up for its crucial Missouri Valley game with Drake Saturday by crushing Georgetown (Ky.), 107-85, behind Mike Grossi's career high of 33 points.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Inglewood, Calif., Pancho Gonzalez advanced to the semi-finals of the \$21,500 Los Angeles Open by defeating Ray Moore of South Africa, 6-4, 6-2. Gonzalez condemned the plastic playing surface and promoter George Meacham. "All George does is go around counting the gate," Gonzalez said. "He doesn't do one thing about the playing conditions. Billie Jean King failed in the third set to defeat Rosemary Casale, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, in the only women's match of the tournament."

At Macon, Ga., second-seeded Cliff Richey breezed past Hungarian Peter Sotter, 6-2, 6-3, in the opening round of the third annual Macon International tournament. Top-seeded Arthur Ashe drew a first-round bye. Don Snider of West Germany upset Jon Tria of Romania, the third-seeded foreign player, 6-4, 1-6, 7-5.

YACHTING—At Sydney, Australia's Dave Forbes, sailing Carabella, emphasized his world championship status with a 28-second victory in the seventh round of the 5.5-meter world title race. Forbes, who clinched the title in the sixth heat, beat Venezuela's Ted Turner, sailed by the United States, with Tomatoes, sailed by Sweden's Tom Nathanson, third. Namaste finished second overall, followed by Sundance, sailed by Bruce Fay of the United States. Crest, sailed by Crown Prince Harald of Norway and Southern Cross II of Australia.

SKING—At Les Diablerets, Switzerland, Gertrud Gabl of Austria, last year's winner of the World Cup, won a women's slalom. Trudi Teichl, West Germany, took second and Brigitte Seiwald, Austria, third.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION	WEST DIVISION
New York 34 12 10 80 204 152	St. Louis 28 22 8 64 172 141
Boston 31 13 14 76 230 174	Pittsburgh 24 20 4 68 162 138
Montreal 31 12 15 78 194 120	Philadelphia 17 22 9 43 128 128
Chicago 26 18 10 66 172 131	Minnesota 10 22 12 54 156 186
Detroit 24 21 16 58 181 126	Los Angeles 10 22 12 54 156 186
Toronto 24 21 16 58 181 126	

ABA Standings

EAST DIVISION	WEST DIVISION
Indiana 45 15 750 11	Denver 24 25 575 1
Dallas 31 27 554 12	Dallas 24 25 559 1
Cincinnati 29 27 483 13	San Antonio 21 27 484 2
New York 31 24 477 14 1/2	Los Angeles 26 25 428 3
Pittsburgh 20 29 239 24 1/2	
Miami 17 44 279 25 1/2	

ABA Standings

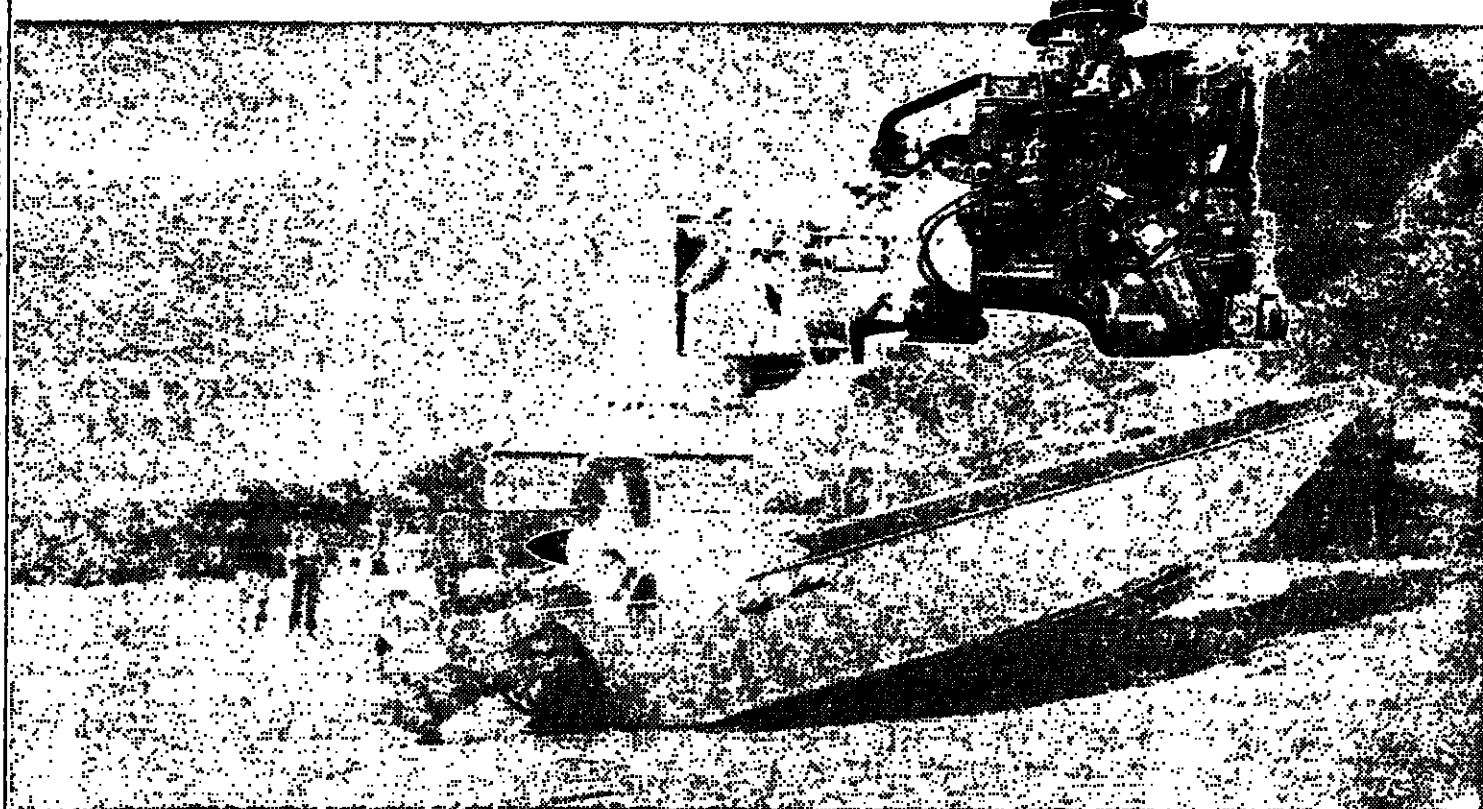
EAST DIVISION	WEST DIVISION
Washington 112 (Carver, Barry 23).	San Antonio 107 (Lewis 24, Hamilton 23).
New Orleans 107 (Lewis 24, Hamilton 23).	New York 117 (Johnson, Terry 24).
Chicago 113 (Lewis 24, Hamilton 23).	San Antonio 114 (Hampton 24, Carver 23).
Pittsburgh 115 (Lewis 24, Hamilton 23).	Denver 120 (Haywood 21, Jones 25).
New York 117 (Johnson, Terry 24).	Carolina 110 (Verga 40, Moe 24).
San Antonio 114 (Hampton 24, Carver 23).	
Denver 120 (Haywood 21, Jones 25).	
Carolina 110 (Verga 40, Moe 24).	

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